

Military Observers Surprised

Vietnam: Cambodia Counterattacks

By David Lawton

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Vietnam said yesterday that Cambodian artillery and infantry struck inside Vietnam as recently as three days ago.

Observers here generally believe the Vietnamese reports, but they are surprised that the Cambodians have apparently been able to regroup and counterattack Vietnamese armored columns

were still reported deep inside Cambodian territory.

The Vietnamese reports said that Cambodian forces launched operations against three Vietnamese border areas. The most surprising was the area immediately surrounding the Parrot's Beak. This Cambodian salient was thought to be substantially controlled by Vietnamese invaders.

That military intelligence offi-

cers and other observers had reported that the Vietnamese columns bypassed the principal town of the Parrot's Beak, Svay Rieng, and other locations that might have been logical military objectives. Bypassing them has opened the Vietnamese advance but may have left dangerous pockets of resistance to the rear and flanks of advancing troops.

Counterattacks Confirmed

Soon after Cambodia severed diplomatic relations with Vietnam on New Year's Eve, Thai intelligence sources reported some shift of Cambodian forces away from the Thai border toward Vietnam. Those reports remain unconfirmed but yesterday's news indicates that the Cambodian defense forces were able to withstand a prolonged Vietnamese incursion, lose control of wide areas and of half a dozen principal roads, and still mount significant counterattacks last week.

The Vietnamese accounts of Cambodian attacks came in Teletype transmissions and broadcasts from Hanoi monitored here last night. They described repeated mortar and artillery attacks on the three Vietnamese provinces surrounding the Parrot's Beak over five days ending on Jan. 8. They also described mortar and artillery attacks and infantry raids against Vietnamese military posts and villages in the highlands to the north of the Parrot's Beak and in the Mekong Delta to the south.

4-Kilometer Incursion

The biggest Cambodian attack, according to the Vietnamese reports, was an infantry assault last Wednesday in the southern delta province of An Giang. Vietnam said that Cambodian troops penetrated as far as four kilometers into Vietnamese territory.

Radio Phnom Penh has been claiming "historic victories" against the Vietnamese for a week. So far, the Cambodians have not offered credible details. The Cambodian forces are outmanned by the Vietnamese. According to foreign intelligence analysts here, Cambodia has an army of only about 80,000, while across the 1,200-kilometer border, Vietnam has almost a million persons under arms. An expeditionary force of perhaps 60,000 Vietnamese troops is still reported holding positions on the plain directly east of Phnom Penh, throughout the Parrot's Beak, and elsewhere from the Laotian border to the South China Sea.

Cambodia to Defend Sea

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Cambodia declared today that it would "protect and defend" its territorial waters and an economic zone extending 200 miles offshore.

Phnom Penh radio broadcasts monitored in Bangkok said that Cambodia would take "appropriate measures to protect and defend the sovereignty, rights and interests of its territorial waters, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves."

Jerusalem Bus Bombed

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (AP).—A bomb exploded on a bus in the city's Arab sector here today, causing no injuries and only minor damage, the police said.

Park Names 5 Ex-Legislators As Receiving Bulk of Payoffs

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Connolly to give Mr. Park a lie-detector test Friday. The results were not immediately reported to prosecutors.

Mr. Park generally did not disclose what the congressmen had done or been asked to do, on his behalf, the sources said. But he reportedly testified that Mr. Passman had intervened with the U.S. Department of Agriculture when problems arose concerning Mr. Park's work as a rice broker.

Mr. Park reportedly testified that he cultivated Mr. Minshall as a ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee who was close to former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. But Mr. Park said that he had never given anything to Mr. Laird, the sources said.

A source said that Mr. Park characterized almost every politi-

cian in Washington as his friend.

Of a present congressional leader, Mr. Park said, "He loved me like a brother," a source reported. When asked how often he saw that congressman, Mr. Park reportedly replied, "Oh, about twice a year."

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U.S. 'Outnegotiated'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Leon Jaworski said yesterday that the United States was "outnegotiated" by South Korea in its efforts to investigate reports of alleged Korean bribery of members of Congress.

Mr. Jaworski, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, criticized the agreement made by the U.S. Justice Department to obtain Mr. Park's testimony because congressional investigators are given no guarantee of being allowed to question Mr. Park. "I know of no other instance in history in which our country was so glaringly outnegotiated. I find it offensive not to have the cooperation plain comity dictates," he said in Baltimore.

President Carter, however, said that the agreement on the U.S. investigation is a highly satisfactory end to an unpleasant experience. "This has been an unpleasant interrelationship between ourselves and the South Korean government because of the sensitivity of this issue. But I have always kept in mind how important our good relations with the South Korean people are to us and to them," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter made his comment in a meeting Friday with U.S. newspaper publishers and editors and broadcasters. His remarks were made public yesterday.

Basques, Police Clash In San Sebastian

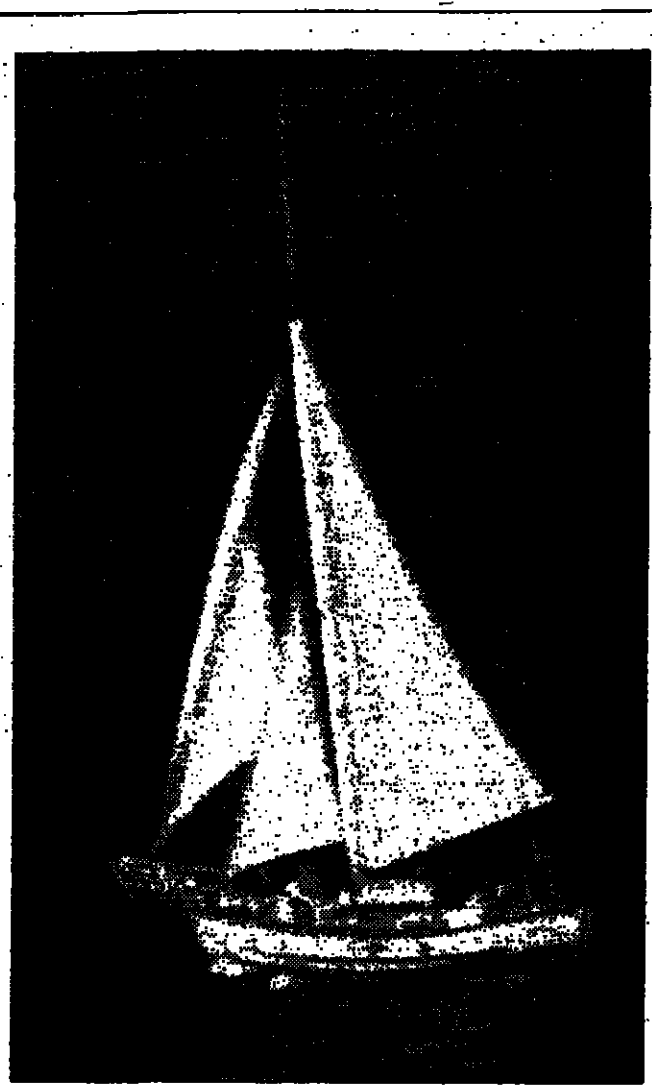
MADRID, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Thousands of Basque demonstrators, protesting the deaths of two Basque separatist guerrillas, threw bricks, tiles and stones at policemen in San Sebastian today.

Riot police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs, but made no attempt to penetrate the old part of the town where the demonstrators took shelter in narrow streets. Snowstorms forced the postponement of an ultra-rightist rally in the northern town of Pamplona, intended to counter leftist demonstrations in support of the separatists. A police inspector and two guerrillas of the separatist organization ETA were killed in a battle in Pamplona five days ago.

Fistfights Break Out In Turkey Parliament

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Members of the Turkish parliament struck each other today in a debate over Premier Bulent Ecevit's new program for peace and unity.

Dozens of deputies hit and wrestled each other before the speaker adjourned the session for half an hour. Officials said that there were no serious injuries in the fistfight between members of the ruling Republican Peoples party and the opposition Justice party.



The American-owned yacht Brilg sails toward Singapore after it and its crew were released by Vietnam.

U.S. Yacht Crew Freed by Vietnam Said to Admit Smuggling Drugs

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP).—Three U.S. citizens held captive by the Vietnamese for violating territorial waters have reportedly told a U.S. television reporter that they were smuggling 1,320 pounds of marijuana when they and their 35-foot yacht were apprehended three months ago. The Vietnamese government had accused them of smuggling drugs.

Jon Albert, a reporter for WNET-TV, a Public Broadcasting Station in New York, reported that he interviewed the Americans in Vietnam on Jan. 3, the day they were released from custody, and that they admitted attempting to smuggle the marijuana from Thailand to Burma. Vietnam had said that drugs were found aboard the yacht, the Brilg, when the ship was boarded.

The yacht is owned by Cornelia Dellenbaugh, 28, of Vero Beach, Fla. She and her two friends apparently sailed from Vietnam Thursday. The Pentagon said today that a U.S. vessel had sighted the yacht and reported the three in good condition. One of the three, Charles Affel, 30, of Philadelphia, told Mr. Albert: "We did it for the money. We were taking a simple risk for the money; we were smuggling a drug that we didn't think was dangerous. We were taking a chance, a risk, a high risk for the money." The third person aboard the yacht was Leland Dickerson, 30, of Flagstaff, Ariz. Mr. Affel said the Vietnamese first thought they were spies, but decided they were not after intensive questioning and discovery of the drugs. Then, at a hearing Mr. Albert was invited to film, the Americans were fined \$45,000 and the marijuana was seized. The Americans said they had insufficient funds to pay the fine and were eventually released after the drugs and an underwater camera were seized and they paid \$455 for room and board.

Strauss Says Phone Bugged Before W. German '76 Vote

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conservative narrowly missed defeating Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition in October, 1976.

Just before the elections, the government announced a variety of inquiries into allegations, first lodged by a former Lockheed agent in Germany, that Mr. Strauss's party had received millions of dollars in kickbacks on a Lockheed Starfighter contract in 1961 when Mr. Strauss was defense minister.

At the time, Mr. Strauss charged that the timing of the govern-

ment inquiries was a campaign smear tactic. He repeated that charge yesterday. Earlier this month, a federal Justice Ministry committee reported that a year-long investigation into the Lockheed payoff charges had not found any evidence of secret payoffs to German officials or political parties.

Discussion of Papers

Mr. Strauss said yesterday that the bugged conversation involved discussion with a party newspaper editor of the whereabouts of papers that Mr. Strauss took from his office while defense minister.

Last year, Bonn was caught up in another wiretap episode when it was discovered that intelligence officials had bugged the phone of a leading nuclear scientist, believing he had close connections with urban terrorists. The scientist had a casual acquaintance with some of them, but the government later apologized.

It was also reported last year that conversations between two leading figures in the Christian Democratic party had been tapped, but was never discovered who had initiated those taps. Some government sources here speculated that the Strauss tap might be a result of interparty squabbling or that it may have been done without orders from the government.

Airlines Are Said To Balk at U.K. Airport Switch

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Britain is facing increasing problems in its attempts to regularize air traffic into London, with three foreign airlines refusing to switch operations away from Heathrow, the capital's main airport. Aviation sources said today that Iberia of Spain, TAP of Portugal and Air Canada have all rejected official requests that they move their operations to Gatwick Airport.

Officials are worried about the heavy traffic load at Heathrow. All three airlines are concerned that a move to Gatwick would cause a loss in passengers. Both airports are roughly the same traveling time from the center of London. But Heathrow has long been the traditional destination for scheduled passenger flights. Gatwick, although used for many scheduled flights, is widely regarded as a center for cargo and charter traffic.

Aerospace Workers Walk Off Jobs in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP).—More than 7,000 aerospace workers walked off their jobs at McDonnell Douglas facilities in three states despite bargaining that lasted until a few hours before the strike began.

The strike, that began at midnight Friday, affects 6,200 United Auto Workers union members in California at the company's Long Beach and Compton plants, 1,200 members in Tulsa, Okla., and about 90 workers at small facility at Melbourne Ark. UAW president Douglas Fraser said the strike was chiefly over the company's refusal to match a wage and fringe-benefit package won by 24,000 workers at the Boeing Co. in November.

If Communists Enter

NATO Is Reviewing Italian Security

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, concerned over cuts in the Italian armed forces, is considering the contingencies that might arise if the Communists enter the national government and if Italy eventually withdraws from the alliance.

A statement released by NATO late last month expressed "disquiet at the scale of the reductions in the size of the Italian armed forces, particularly with regard to manpower in the army."

Now, NATO military and political sources said the alliance must review the steps to be taken if the Communists enter the government, as well as the military consequences of an Italian withdrawal from the alliance.

If Communists enter the Italian cabinet, well-placed sources predicted, all information to Italy on strategic and tactical nuclear targets in Eastern Europe would be cut as well as all information on U.S. British and French nuclear planning and weapons production. It would also signal the ousting of Italy from participation in NATO's nuclear-planning group.

Similar procedures were followed a few years ago when Communist leaders were prominent in the Portuguese defense establishment.

The alliance also would probably transfer its anti-submarine warfare research center from the Italian naval base at La Spezia. The center provides highly sensitive scientific and technical advice to NATO navies and air forces.

It is also likely that, if the Communists enter the government, NATO's headquarters for southern Europe, one of the three major commands, would be shifted from its present site outside Naples.

Sources at NATO headquarters near Brussels emphasized that Italian withdrawal from the alliance on the insistence of Communist leaders would seriously affect the West's position in the Mediterranean.

Even before the present Italian crisis, the alliance reminded the government in Rome that its manpower cuts would occur at a time when NATO "is seriously concerned with the trends in

the balance" between Western and the Warsaw Pact forces that are "strongly to the West's disadvantage."

"Today we have to contemplate an even more serious situation," a senior official said. "We have to think about NATO without Italy."

Naval sources speculated that Communists entry into the government might force a review of the deployment of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and other NATO forces in Italian waters.

U.S. vessels now use anchorages at Naples and nearby Gaeta and at La Maddalena. British and French squadrons also use Italian ports.

The alliance has assumed that the movement of these vessels is reported by Communist agents. With Communists in the government, the sources said, the Com-

munists would have access to prior information on the movements of NATO ships and replenishment vessels that port the Sixth Fleet.

The consensus was that Italian action that compromises loyalty to the alliance would reduce the effectiveness of NATO deployments in the Mediterranean.

Despite the continuing planning, political and NATO regard an Italian withdrawal as a somewhat possibility. The most serious view is that the approximately 10,000 U.S. service personnel stationed there would be withdrawn from Italy as a whole, for effective negotiations inevitably would be conducted in the western basin of the Mediterranean.

A Last-Minute Compromise Rescues Middle East Talks

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with the negotiations between foreign ministers in Jerusalem.

"I may say we will have now a non-short period of direct negotiations between the committees to establish peace," he told visiting U.S. congressmen after the arrival of Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel.

Mr. Kamel said that Egypt will stick by its demands for Israeli withdrawal from occupied land and Palestinian self-determination.

Attitudes Hardened

The political committees headed by the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers were set up by Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat when the two leaders met in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia on Christmas Day.

The Ismailia meeting failed to produce a written declaration of intentions regarding a Middle East peace. Since then, both sides' attitudes have hardened and Mr. Sadat has criticized what he regards as Israeli intransigence.

Today's revision of the agenda was relayed to the Egyptians through U.S. diplomatic channels. Mr. Kamel was greeted at Ben Gurion Airport tonight by Ben Dayan, who spoke briefly, saying, "We are looking forward with much hope to the peace talks between us. We shall listen very carefully and attentively to what you have to say. We will speak frankly and be most forthcoming."

Kamel Takes Sadat Line

Mr. Kamel spoke in a much tougher vein as he expounded the views often enunciated by President Sadat on what was needed to constitute peace. "We come with an open heart and an open mind to build a durable peace," Mr. Kamel said. "We are aware of the difficulties facing us."

The talks were "at crucial moments," he said, adding, "There can be no peace with the occupation of land. There can be no peace with the denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people—foremost among which is the right to self-determination."

"There can be no durable peace if the peoples of our region cannot then create conditions to live together with a sense of security," Mr. Kamel said.

Time is of the essence," he said. "So let us invest it to the maximum and not just see it slipping away through our fingers."

The agenda dispute illustrated the breach between the two sides on key issues such as the future of about a million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and on the future of Israeli settlements in the Sinai Desert, which Israel captured during the 1967 war.

There also was some president about the peace talks following an interview Mr. Sadat gave the Egyptian newspaper magazine October. Mr. Sadat reportedly said that he had "absolutely no hope" that the political committee headed by the foreign ministers would complete a declaration of principles.

added that Egypt would adopt another strategy.

The Israelis, the President reportedly said, "self-needs" was "development" who had given him bold visit to Jerusalem to the Israeli parliament and duct talks with Mr. Begin.

Begin's Proposal

Since the Sadat overture, Begin has produced a peace proposal that would return the land to Egypt but with the retention of Israeli settlements under Israeli supervision. Mr. Sadat and his key aides the settlements cannot be.

In addition, Mr. Begin posed a plan for civil war for the Palestinian Arabs. West Bank and Gaza under Israeli military administration. Mr. Sadat has indicated the Palestinians must be right to self-determination, a stance which is what is at issue.

Mr. Vance's decision to postpone his visit was interpreted by some Israeli officials as a clear signal to the Israelis to compromise their attitude on the issue over the wording of the agenda.

When the Egyptians in Israel made their break in mid-November, they sign that the U.S. presence lessened because the two sides were talking to each other.

U.S. Role 'Vital'

But now the signs have changed. The Egyptians and the Israelis have made little progress in their differences and negotiators now are seen as a vital role in the talks, at least of which is to assist both sides keep talking to lose the momentum generated by Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his recognition of the state.

The euphoria generated by the visit has dissipated and the talks are delicately poised for tough negotiations ahead.

Soares Is Given More Talks

LISBON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Extension of a presidential line today gave Premier Mario Soares four days to form a new government.

The Socialist leader reporters that he would take time to talk his party into adopting a more moderate position before final talks.

President Antonio de Oliveira granted the request after meeting with Mr. Soares last night. Mr. Soares said President that his hopes of founding a government over the weekend were ruined by Communist-backed opposition parties. The Socialist sought such a pact to have a more formal agreement with the conservative Democrats.

Approach Would Facilitate Overall Agreement

U.S. Reportedly to Propose Interim Pact on Palestinian Issue

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The United States intends to propose that a compromise on the Palestinian question be achieved by seeking an Israeli-Arab agreement in the near future on a temporary arrangement for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, leaving the ultimate future of the Palestinians to negotiations in coming years.

This idea, a refinement of previous U.S. suggestions, was outlined Friday by an administration official in advance of talks in Jerusalem among Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers. The discussions are to begin on Tuesday.

Egypt and Israel in recent weeks have differed sharply over the solution to the Palestinian question. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has insisted that the Palestinians must have the right to "self-determination," and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, while offering Palestinians

limited "self-rule," has rejected self-determination on the grounds that this could produce a hostile Palestinian state on Israel's borders.

U.S. negotiators, who have favored eventual self-determination for the Palestinians if it does not include a separate state, will offer the interim proposal with the hope that it could help overcome obstacles to negotiations.

The U.S. approach, the official said, would have Egypt and Israel agree on a set of principles to govern further detailed negotiations for an overall Arab-Israeli settlement, including the Palestinian question. Egypt and Israel would outline procedures for settling the Palestinian question during an interim period of several years.

These two documents—an overall set of principles and the framework for dealing with the controversial West Bank and Gaza Strip issues—are designed to appeal to Jordan and at least some "moderate" Palestinians so that they could join Egypt and

Israel in negotiating details for the West Bank and Gaza Strip agreement.

The official said that Mr. Vance would play a more active role in trying to bridge differences between Israel and Egypt than U.S. officials did when initial Israeli-Egyptian talks began in Cairo last month.

Behind the U.S. idea, the official said, was the realization that differences between Egypt and Israel on the Palestinian question were too profound to be easily resolved now.

The Israeli plan offering "self-rule" seeks to have the Israeli military police Palestinian areas indefinitely. Egypt wants an agreement of principles on the West Bank and Gaza Strip to demonstrate that they are not seeking a separate state with Israel on the Sinai. Insistence on the Palestinians having the right of self-determination carries with it the possibility of an independent Palestinian state.

The U.S. plan calls for agreement on a temporary formula for governing the West Bank and

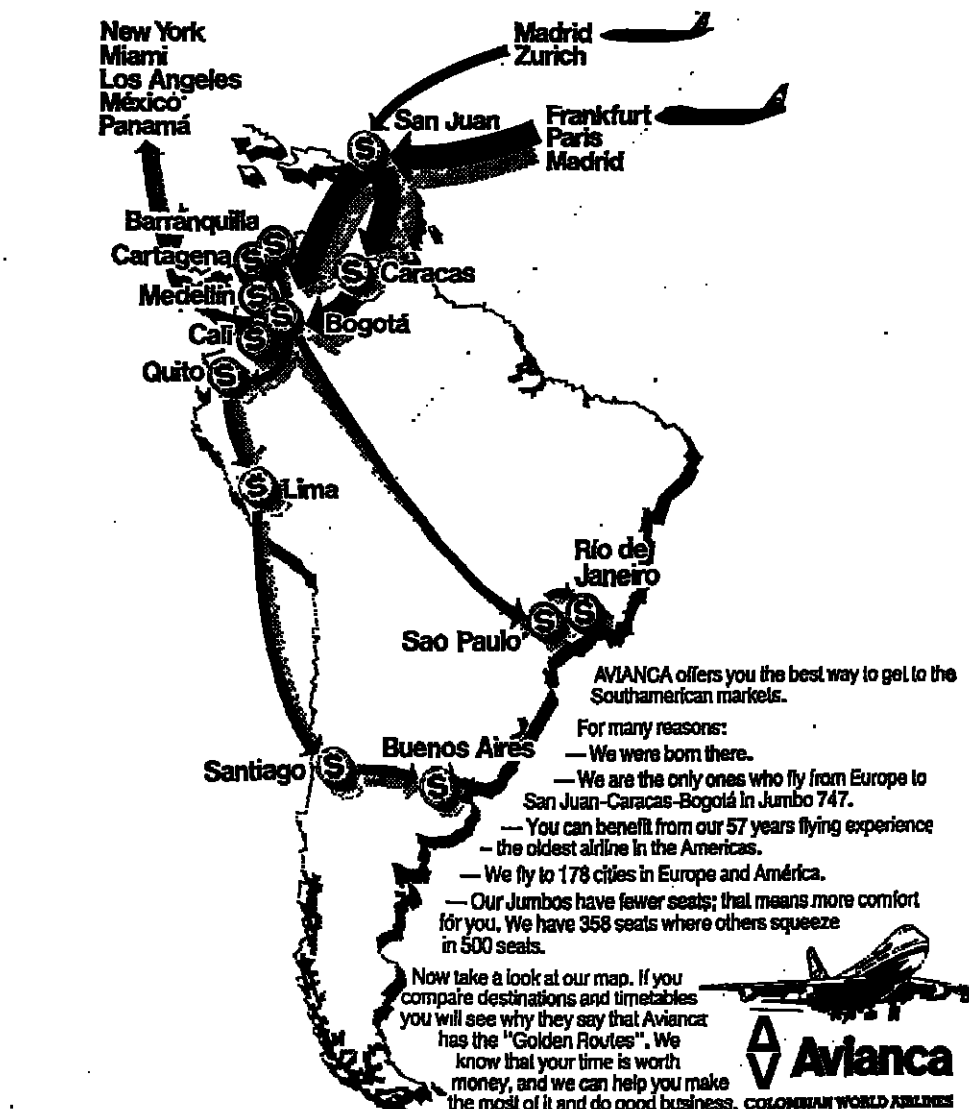
Gaza Strip where about 2 million Palestinian Arabs have lived under Israeli military government since the Israeli occupation in 1967.

Mr. Begin in his "self-rule" plan said that Israel would allow local Arabs would be able to determine their own internal affairs. He also proposed that plan could be reviewed after years.

The U.S. plan would take five-year review clause translate it into an interim plan of five years in which Israeli military government would end.

The Jordanians and Palestinians would be involved in U.S. approach, in working out details of the security arrangements for the areas during the interim period, including questions as the number of Israeli forces. The location of Israeli forces, the location of the interim parties including the Palestinians during the interim period, and determine the ultimate of the Palestinians.

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Is Retirement Costs Spiral

U.S. Military Pension Reform Under Preparation by a Panel

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—A presidential commission, studying ways to curb the spiraling cost of military pensions, will propose changes that would end payment of full benefits to anyone retiring in his or her 40s.

Members of the panel, which is to report to President Carter in mid-March, said that the proposal for an overhaul of the military pension system would include provisions to pay full benefits to retired servicemen and women only when they reached 55 or older, and defer and limit pay-

ments to those who retired in their 40s.

At the same time, the commission will urge the administration to spur legislation to provide some retirement benefits to those who leave the military with less than 20 years of active duty.

Sources on the panel said that the current system, which bars retirement benefits to anyone with fewer than 20 years in the military, keeps too many people in the service who may otherwise want to leave and constrains the military from severing its ties to numerous enlisted people and officers.

It's Not Working

"The military pension system simply needs drastic reform," said a commission source. "It's unfair. It's not working. It's not acceptable."

Retirement pay is now absorbing a growing share of the military budget, with the cost estimated to reach \$10 billion in the next fiscal year. In 1964, military pensions cost only \$1.3 billion.

In a recent report, the Congressional Budget Office warned that the annual cost of the military retirement system could reach \$37 billion by the end of the century as a result of ramping up the retirement rules could save \$11 billion to \$38 billion between now and the year 2000.

At present, military personnel, who do not contribute to their pension system, can retire at 50 percent of their base pay after 20 years of service and at 75 percent of base pay after 30 years of service.

Perhaps the key criticism of the military pension system has been that the bulk of armed forces career personnel leave the services in their early 40s, collect sizable benefits immediately and are able to find civilian jobs to augment their income. Under today's system, about three-quarters of all enlisted retirees leave with either 20 or 21 years of service and about half of all officers retire with 20 or 21 years.

Government and industry scientists have been working for decades to develop technology that converts coal to oil on a commercial scale.

President Carter and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger have assigned coal gasification a high priority in the Energy Department's more than \$3-billion-a-year energy research and development program. The United States now imports nearly half its oil it consumes, but has enormous domestic coal reserves.

Extending the coal-conversion technology, similar to processes used by Germany during World War II, would provide the United States with an alternative to costly oil imports.

Methanol can be used as a fuel without further refining. However, it corrodes engines and, depending on its use, can be highly toxic.

Fugitive Is Seized in '66 Extortion of U.S. Homosexuals

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., Jan. 15 (NYT).—A 40-year-old man who fled New York State 11 years ago after pleading guilty to leading a nationwide ring extorting money from homosexuals has been arrested at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport by the FBI.

Identified Friday by agents as Sherman Chadwick Kumin, a native of Baltimore, he was named on 84 counts of extortion in several cities.

The cases involved large sums of money paid by, among others, a congressman, a general who committed suicide rather than be exposed as a homosexual, an admiral, several show-business figures and businessmen, according to investigators.

The ring, which investigators say both the U.S. attorney's office here and the Manhattan district attorney's office once said numbered 30 persons, included a former Chicago police detective who was said to be the leader, some former convicts and young college students. The scheme involved using young homosexuals to lure and compromise victims who were then blackmailed.

2 Women Slain At Florida School

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP).—An attacker at a Florida State University sorority house beat four young women early today while they slept, killing two of them, the police said.

A short time later, someone who the police believe was the same intruder broke into a nearby home and severely beat another young woman student.

The assailant was spotted by one of the sorority house residents as she returned shortly after 3 a.m. from a date. She said she saw a man running down the stairs and out the front door with a club or a piece of wood.

8 German Escapees

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Eight convicts in a hospital for medical treatment escaped last night after stabbing three guards, the police said today. Five of the convicts were officially described as violent criminals.



HAPPY HUNDRED—Twin Sisters Marie Morse (left) and Hannah Hansen celebrating their 100th birthday in Fremont, Neb. Dr. Morse was one of the nation's first women doctors of the century and her sister one of the first women pharmacists.

Conflict Delays Anti-Pollution Accord

North-South Split at Mediterranean Talks

By David Fouquet

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The north-south conflict between environmental concerns and rapid industrialization divided the 17 nations that gathered here last week to discuss pollution in the Mediterranean.

The meeting, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, gathered all the countries of the Mediterranean basin except Albania. Although the participants attempted to surmount sometimes bitter political rivalries, the weeklong meeting here ended yesterday as an example of the worldwide split over economic development.

The Mediterranean countries have moved from a broad "action plan" formulated in Barcelona in 1975 to treaties on general protection against sea pollution, on dumping by ships and aircraft and on combating oil spills and other emergencies. Since 1975 the countries and the UN environment agency have measured the pollution in the Mediterranean and developed a network of research, monitoring and planning facilities.

An additional treaty to control pollution of the Mediterranean from land was the topic last week. Experts at the meeting estimated that 85 per cent of the sea pollution originates on land and said that any serious effort to clean up the Mediterranean must include curbing pollutants from factories, tourism and municipal waste on shore. They estimated that the bill for this would exceed \$1 billion.

Cesar Solamito, the Monaco representative, said afterward that the problem was one of "big money."

"We've moved beyond the earlier brotherhood and motherhood agreements," added UNEP deputy executive director Peter Thacher.

They were nearly unanimous agreement here that the failure to reach an accord means that the already "sick" Mediterranean waters will continue to deteriorate, making more of the region off-limits to bathers and fishermen.

North-South Split Although all of the countries represented at the meeting had economic interests to protect, Mr. Thacher characterized the division as largely a north-south split—between the more industrialized and prosperous countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean and the emerging economies of the south.

The less-developed countries believe that curbing pollution will slow their development. They reacted coolly to arguments that it was cheaper to prevent pollution than to clean up the damage after it occurs. The southern countries appeared unwilling to assume additional cleanup costs when much of the Mediterranean pollution is caused by the industries, heavily populated cities and tourist areas of the north.

With the temperature predicted below freezing as more rain fell, continued power failures were expected. The failures left residents on Long Island, in parts of New York City, and in areas of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut without electricity.

United Press International reported that ice trapped tree branches and snapped power lines in the New York City area late Friday night, leaving more than 200,000 customers without electricity yesterday. Repairmen worked to restore power, but icy roads slowed crews attempting to reach the lines.

About 8,000 telephone customers were without service because ice snapped phone cables.

[Freezing rain and sleet also caused blackouts in the Lehigh and Delaware valleys of Pennsylvania, UPI said.]

Congress Gives Arms Estimate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The United States must spend between \$7 billion for additional tanks, planes and supplies if it wants to use three extra divisions to reinforce NATO in a European war, the Congressional Budget Office said today.

The study on North Atlantic Treaty forces considered the role of three divisions added to the active Army since 1974, bringing its total strength to 16 divisions, and their possible use as reinforcements on the north German plain—the expected location of an eventual Communist attack.

If such items as tanks and artillery are not positioned in West Germany ahead of time, analysts said, the extra units probably would not be able to get into battle in time to prevent the loss of strategic territory.

To Regulate Rules of Shipping

U.S., Cuba Seeking Accord on Florida Straits

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Officials of the Coast Guards of Cuba and the United States are expected to draft an agreement this week on "rules of the road" in the Straits of Florida, the 90-mile stretch between the Caribbean island and the Florida Keys, a State Department official said last week.

The negotiation in Havana is one of a series of small steps by the Carter administration to improve relations with the government of President Fidel Castro, the official said, despite President Carter's objections to Cuba's military involvement in various African countries.

An agreement between the two coast guards would also establish a communications link that could help to avoid seizure by Cuban authorities of small U.S. vessels that stray into Cuban waters, a common occurrence during the last 15 years, the official said.

The agreement would complement a treaty concluded in Washington last month delineating a maritime boundary between the two countries.

First Treaty Since 1960

That pact, signed for the United States by Mark Feldman, deputy legal adviser of the State Department, was the first since 1960.

Two Cosmonauts To Land Today

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Four cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 orbiting station prepared today for the return to earth tomorrow of two of them, Tass reported.

Col. Vladimir Janibekov and engineer Oleg Makarov, who arrived Wednesday aboard Soyuz-27, one of the two ferry vehicles locked onto the 19-ton laboratory, are to make the return flight in the other—Soyuz-26.

Technical and scientific experiments were being completed and research material was being transferred from Salyut-6 to be brought to earth for analysis.

Ambush in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, the Philippines, Jan. 15 (AP).—Guerrillas ambushed a convoy of plantation workers on a Goodrich rubber plantation in the southern Philippines today, killing four guards and wounding five guards, a driver and several rubber tappers, a spokesman for the American Rubber Co. reported.

ment, and Olga Miranda, his Cuban equivalent, was the first treaty concluded between the United States and Cuba since 1960, a year before Washington's diplomatic break with Havana.

The State Department official said that the new treaty would be observed by both governments for two years, pending its ratification—by the Senate, in the case of the United States.

Last week, in another move characterized as a small step, the Treasury Department authorized Cuban-Americans to send funds to close relatives in Cuba. The ruling also applies to Vietnamese-Americans.

The Treasury Department altered its Cuban regulations to allow remittances of up to \$500 to any single close relative to assist the recipient in emigrating from Cuba under recently loosened procedures of the Havana government.

Previously, a State Department official said, Cuban-Americans wishing to aid relatives in their homeland were compelled to lodge the law by depositing funds in a foreign bank, say in Canada, and finding a citizen of that country to transmit the funds to Cuba.

2 Cypriot Chiefs In First Meeting

NICOSIA, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The leaders of the two opposing communities of Cyprus met for the first time today at a luncheon given by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

President Spyros Kyprianou, leader of the Greek-Cypriot majority on the island, and Turkish-Cypriot chief Rauf Denktaş met at the headquarters of the UN peacekeeping force at Nicosia airport.

Mr. Denktaş, who said yesterday that his side was "really eager" to resume the peace talks that stalled last April, smiled broadly for cameramen from both communities. But Mr. Kyprianou, successor to Archbishop Makarios, seemed more skeptical.

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Cushioned Structures Take Punch Out of Soviet Quakes

By Craig R. Whitney

TASKENT, Soviet Union, (NYT)—One of the preoccupations of life in Soviet Central Asia is earthquakes. Here in the capital of Uzbekistan a major temblor in 1968 destroyed 35 per cent of the mud-brick buildings that were common in the city then. In Dushanbe, the capital of neighboring Tadzhikistan, the authorities only recently have begun building quake-proof structures higher than four stories.

Tashkent started an urban-renewal program after 1966, and finished building a quake-proof subway with flexible reinforced-concrete tunnel joints in time to open on Nov. 7, the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. A month later, Tashkent was jolted by a tremor that registered 7 on the 12-point Soviet scale.

"Our passengers didn't feel a thing," said Paul Semynov, the chief construction engineer. "We didn't have to stop a train and most people who were riding when the quake occurred only found out about it after they left the subway."

Students at a dormitory said that when the ground shook Dec. 6 they rushed out of the building,

but there was no evidence of destruction or casualties.

"In 1968," a young taxi driver said, "I woke up in my bed after the shock and saw the sky through the roof." Now he seemed to be trying to achieve by reckless driving what nature had spared him a decade ago. But he, too, said that he had felt nothing in his nine-story apartment building in the latest quake.

Later, Tass reported that several weeks before the latest earthquake, scientists had noticed "anomalous changes in the composition of gases in mineral waters of the Tashkent artesian basin," something that also had been noted during the temblor of 1968.

Two U.S. seismologists from Los Angeles who are working on an exchange project in a Tadzhik valley said that their Soviet colleagues were obsessed with the idea of developing prediction methods. The two, Brian Tucker and Jerry King, are trying to develop a method that may be as useful in the United States as it would be here—to predict where an earthquake is likely to cause the heaviest damage. Eventually, such knowledge could be used to set construction codes or draw maps of building sites to be avoided.

"We hope eventually to be able to predict where, in a sediment-filled valley, the motion of the earth in a tremor will be the greatest," Mr. Tucker said. "Ultimately, we would try to predict where in any given valley the damage from a quake would likely be most severe." Los Angeles, he noted, is in such a basin and so is Dushanbe.

Mr. Tucker said that his project, in the seismologically active Garm Valley, where there is about one small earthquake a day, requires "a lot of traveling around to scattered observation stations." "Here we can do that with helicopters—something that would be terribly expensive in the United States," he said. Carrying out his project with Soviet support made his National Science Foundation grant go twice as far, he said. He estimated that he would be getting more than \$400,000 in U.S. government and foundation grants for the three-year project.

Second Waves Soviet scientists, Mr. Tucker said, are trying to predict earthquakes by measuring the speed of acoustic waves through the earth and looking for anomalous changes that would be harbingers of major activity. "There's no certainty about this method at all," he said, "but they are going at it hard as they can."

One reason may be the pace of high-rise construction in Dushanbe and Tashkent, something dictated more by high rates of population growth than by the safety of new building design. "Dushanbe is growing by 12,000 people a year," said Viktor Konyayev, the city's chief architect, "and the city is already as big now as we had predicted it to be by 1980. So now our seismic-proof buildings are 9 to 13 stories high." This city now has a population of 485,000.



A sedan teeters on the brink of a hill after an earthquake rocked Japan's Izu peninsula.

12 Others Missing

Quake Kills 13 in Japan Resort Area

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The death toll from an earthquake that struck a resort area near Tokyo yesterday rose to 13 as rescue work progressed slowly. Twelve persons were still unaccounted for today.

The government meteorological agency said almost 150 after-shocks have been recorded since a powerful tremor with a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale rumbled through wide areas along the Pacific Coast of Japan yesterday.

Hardest hit was Izu Peninsula, clustered with hot spring resort towns, about 100 miles west of Tokyo, where most of the casualties were reported.

Seismologists warned that more after-shocks, including those with a magnitude of 6, may continue for about a month. However, they discounted the possibility that a major quake may follow.

Most of the casualties were caused by landslides that buried houses and struck passing vehicles, the police said.

There were 18 landslides, and in the tip of Izu Peninsula a water main was destroyed. Long queues were formed as a ship arrived there today with water for residents.

The police said that about 4,000 tourists were evacuated by ship as railroad and road traffic remained virtually closed.

In Kawasaki, a small town on

the southern tip of the peninsula, rescuers were trying to reach seven persons trapped in a landslide. The police said the danger of additional slides interrupted the work.

Three elderly sisters died in a

bus which was crushed by a falling rock in Kawasaki.

The earthquake was the strongest to hit the area since May, 1974, when a tremor with a magnitude of 6.3 struck, killing 29 persons and injuring 77.

3 Dead, 4 Hurt in Avalanche Near French Alpine Resort

VAL D'ISERE, France, Jan. 15 (UPI)—An avalanche yesterday swept three persons to their death against the wall of an apartment building, police said.

Four persons were hospitalized after being dug out of the snow by about 200 rescue workers just outside this Alpine ski resort. Two persons were found unhurt under about three meters of snow which swept across a service road before coming to rest against the building.

About 1 1/2 meters of snow has fallen in the region in the last 48 hours and police said that they had closed the service road to pedestrians because it is overhanging by an overcup of rock.

Elsewhere in the Alps, 60 persons were evacuated by ski lift from an apartment building near Tignes because snow had cut off the road, the Col du Lautaret

Pass was blocked by snow and the mountain community of Revelin was isolated by an avalanche.

Spain Snailed

In Madrid, weather officials predicted a break in the cold wave that has snarled traffic, isolated dozens of villages in northern Spain and covered Madrid with a thin layer of snow for the second time this winter.

The four-day wave of snow and frost—the worst since 1950 in some parts of the nation—has not caused any deaths so far.

Officials said that the temperature will start rising tomorrow. Police said that all highways in two northern provinces—Burgos and Alava—were still closed and most others in the northern half of the country were only open to cars equipped with chains.

Abuses, Injustices Charged

Filipinos Call Farm Training In U.S. a Cheap Labor Scheme

By Wayne King

DURHAM, N.C., Jan. 15 (NYT)—A group of Filipino agricultural trainees working in the United States under a program sponsored by the national 4-H Council and the government of the Philippines have signed a protest statement contending that the program provides no training but instead is a "cheap labor" scheme that has had some of the trainees working 12 to 14 hours a day under hard conditions for three months without a break.

The trainees, mostly young men in their 20s, have been joined in their protest by a group of North Carolinians calling themselves the Support Committee for the 4-H Trainees.

Timothy McGinn, head of the group, which is made up of members of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union, religious organization and others, said that team members had visited four farms and interviewed trainees for five months and had found

the program "riddled with abuses and injustices, and documented a labor, not a training program."

Mr. McGinn, a health worker, said that 4-H officials had acknowledged receiving the complaint, statement mailed last month and supporting documentation provided by his group but had not responded to a demand for a meeting to work out problems, which include complaints of poor living conditions and a failure to account for money owed to the trainees.

Officials of the national 4-H Foundation in Washington were not available for comment on the complaints. However, the government of the Philippines has previously said the complaints were without basis.

Several of the trainees, who work in the United States for 18 to 20 months, said that they had been afraid to voice their complaints previously because of fear of reprisals from the martial-law government of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos.

However, after being joined by the support committee, 70 of 75 trainees working in the South-east, about half in North Carolina, drew up and signed the statement in which they described their grievances.

Contending that the program is "actually a labor program," the statement said: "We have not received any advanced instruction or training in our areas of interest or specialty. Our working hours reflect and bespeak the true nature of this program. There are some trainees who work seven days a week, 12 to 14 hours per day. Some of us have not had a day off for three months. We shovel manure, head posts, count eggs, clear farmland, construct farm buildings, snow lawns, pick grapes and we do this all day long throughout our stay."

As to living conditions, the complaint says, "some [of us] live in old trailers without screens or adequate ventilation,

others stay in warehouse offices converted to bedrooms."

The trainees also complained about "financial accountability." They receive \$6 a month spending money while in the United States, paid directly to them, and \$275 more in wages paid to the national 4-H Council.

Travel money and administrative costs are deducted, and the rest is paid to the trainee after his 18-month tour is over and he is returning to the Philippines.

The trainees say there is no detailed financial accounting and that most of them go back to the Philippines "with only a few hundred dollars."

Program Began in 1974

The 75 trainees in the Southeast are part of 201 now in the United States in what are called Group C and D, the two most recent groups to be sent to the United States under the program, which began in 1974.

"Unfortunately," says the re-

port of the support committee, "it cannot be said that the had conditions and discrepancies in the southern part of the United States, nor that this recent protest by trainees is the first to have occurred."

In June, a number of trainees returning to the Philippines complained to the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune about the program. One trainee complained that he had received a check for \$125.00 for his 18 months' work, with no detailed accounting. Another told of having to live in a converted chicken coop with no hot water or toilet facilities.

A Philippine 4-H Council inquiry after that incident said that interviews with current participants had found that "most were well satisfied with their own on-the-job-training experience, living conditions and cultural exchange opportunities."

The trainees, in their protest, now call that evaluation "a cover-up" and say in their own report that conditions have not improved.

Long Day Described

Typical of the complaints are those of Julian Lagunas, 26, who is now working on a turkey farm near Marion, N.C. In an interview, Mr. Lagunas, who had been an insurance salesman in the Philippines with an interest in large-scale swine farming, said that he worked six days a week from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. with an hour for lunch. "We pick up the eggs, check the fence, get loose birds, pick up dead ones, pack the eggs, that's all," he said.

Although he was interested in swine production, Mr. Lagunas said he had asked for a transfer from an Iowa hog farm because of the working conditions.

"I was scooping manure during blizzards, 36 below zero," he said. "I was spreading manure in the fields, scooping corn, moving weeds along fence roads."

During the 14 months on the farm, he said, he lost 20 pounds because of work and the food he was given.

He said that he would return to the Philippines in March, but had no idea how much money he would take with him. Initially, he said, money was not his first concern, because he had come here to learn swine farming to be able to return to the Philippines and practice it.

"But I have learned nothing," he said, "except possibly how to work hard every day for no reason for myself."

Ethiopia Accuses Carter of Provoking War

NAIROBI, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Ethiopian government accused President Carter yesterday of having provoked the Ogaden war and strongly hinted at a possible break in diplomatic relations with Washington.

The Ethiopian allegation was made in an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement issued in rebuttal to President Carter's remark Thursday that the Soviet military involvement in the Horn of Africa has contributed to the undeclared war being fought between Ethiopia and Somalia.

"In view of the fact that the infamous Somalia ruling clique has unleashed a war and unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia, how can Mr. Carter doubt that the responsibility for the disturbances of peace and stability in the region is squarely with Somalia?" the statement asked, according to Ethiopia's official news agency.

"It was the administration, and in particular Mr. Carter, that prodded the Somalia expansionists to launch their aggression against Ethiopia. Ethiopia, therefore, considers that the U.S. administration shares responsibility."

"Ethiopia believes that, if the U.S. government continues its policy of interference and support for the Somalia aggressors, such an irresponsible act will inevitably force Ethiopia to reconsider the framework of her relationship with the American government," the statement said.

Last year a U.S. news magazine reported that Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre sent his U.S. physician and adviser, Dr. Kevin Cahill, to Washington in June to check the possibility of Somalia receiving U.S. arms as an alternative to Somalia's then total reliance on Soviet weapons. Mr. Cahill was told by State Department officials that the United States would not be

averse to increased guerrilla pressure in the Ogaden, according to the report.

A State Department spokesman denied the report. President Carter Thursday called on Somalia to negotiate a

peace with Ethiopia and suggested that the problem could be brought to the United Nations. The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement yesterday called the suggestion part of a "conspiracy" and an affront to Africa.

Poll Finds Canal Support of Pacts Depends on Defense Assurance

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Although a majority of U.S. citizens still oppose the Panama Canal treaties, overwhelming support would be gained if the United States is assured the right to defend the waterway, a new Associated Press-NBC News poll has found.

The poll's results were released on Friday after Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia announced that he would support the treaties with modifications, including a clear guarantee of the U.S. right to defend the canal.

The 1,684 adults, interviewed by telephone last Tuesday and Wednesday, were asked if they had heard or read about the treaties. About 77 per cent said yes, 22 per cent no and 1 per cent were not sure. Of those who had heard about the treaties, 62 per cent opposed ratification by the Senate, 23 per cent were in favor of approval and 10 per cent were uncertain.

When the respondents were asked if they would favor the treaties if an amendment were added specifically giving the United States the right to increase if the canal is threatened by attack, the treaties won overwhelming support of those familiar with the agreements: 65 per cent favored the amended treaties, 35 per cent opposed them and 10 per cent were not sure.

Krishna Sect Comes of Age In India Temple Dedication

By William Borders

JOHU, India, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Several hundred Krishna followers, singing and clapping, opened a \$2-million temple and cultural center here during the weekend in a colorful festival of devotion.

To the young U.S. members of the religion, the dedication of the elaborate carved marble temple on the coast of the Arabian Sea here 10 miles north of Bombay symbolized a kind of coming of age for the sect, which they hope is becoming less controversial.

"We are gaining a broader base among the general public, in both India and America," said Tamas Krishna, 32, a New Yorker who is a member of the organization's 23-member governing board. "We're learning that there's no way we're going to give Krishna consciousness a general appeal if we make everyone share their heads and chant 'Hare Krishna' all day long."

But like most leaders of the religion, Tamas Krishna, who was named Tamas Kherig when he was growing up in Manhattan, has a shaved head, a saffron loincloth and streaks of Ganges River mud on his forehead, and like all of them, he chants this mantra at least 1,728 times a day.

"Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna, hare hare, hare hare, hare hare, hare hare," he said.

The chant, which has been sung on hundreds of U.S. street corners in the 12 years since Krishna Consciousness started in New York City, was the motif of the weekend here with crowds shouting it to the beat of drums and cymbals as each statue of Krishna was unveiled, as each of the huge teak and brass temple doors was opened, and as marigolds and bananas were laid in offering beside the silver-plated altars.

Indian Officials Attend

But one difference between this celebration and the performances in the United States was that India's health minister and other government officials were among the guests at the dedication ceremony. As a saffron-clad monk from Miami Beach put it, "We came to India, we are coming home."

Spiritualism is common in India, and several thousand Indians visited the new temple during the opening ceremony, joining in the chant of homage to Krishna, a Hindu god, and responding with electricity when the U.S. monks greeted them in the Hindu fashion, their palms pressed together.

Gaullists Decide To Contest Seats Of Giscard Party

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—The Gaullist party today challenged the authority of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by announcing candidates to run against prominent members of the President's Republican party in the March elections.

The Gaullists, who fell out with their government coalition partners last week, said that they would oppose Transport Minister Michel Charliat, Jacques Domini, secretary of state at the Prime Minister's office, and the secretary-general of the Republican party, Jean-Pierre Boisson.

Leaders of the Centrist, Radical and Republican parties broke with the Gaullists last week by saying that they would present one joint candidate in 370 of 481 constituencies. The Gaullists accused their partners of conspiracy and scrap plans to field a joint candidate in 100 other constituencies. Meanwhile, French Socialist leader François Mitterrand predicted, in an interview to be published tomorrow in L'Express, that if his party reaches an agreement with the Communists,

Mr. Mitterrand said that, with a Communist-Socialist agreement on candidates for the second round of the voting, the parties of the left would win.

under their chins, as if in prayer. But the International Society for Krishna Consciousness is still essentially American, as it has been since it was founded by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, an Indian-born ascetic who went to New York in 1965 with the idea of combining Indian spiritual wisdom and U.S. resourcefulness—a lame man and a blind man helping each other to walk, in the analogy he used to make.

By the time of his death two months ago at the age of 81, he had built a religion that has 10,000 full-time monks and an annual income, its leaders say, of \$16 million from the sale of its books—mostly the awami translations and interpretations of the ancient Hindu scriptures.

2 Jailed as Spies By E. Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—An East German military court yesterday jailed a West German headmaster and his wife for 12 and 7 years, respectively, for spying, the news agency ADN said.

In the latest of a recent series of spy cases involving alleged West German agents, Karl and Anna Bartels were convicted of military espionage on behalf of the West German Secret Service.

The couple were accused of having traveled to East Germany several times to spy on East German and Soviet military installations.

India Police Continue To Question Gunman

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP)—A man accused of pointing a loaded gun at former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was ordered held for two more days of police questioning yesterday.

Murari Lal Bhatia, 56, was arrested Friday on suspicion of attempted murder and violation of the arms control act. He was brought before a magistrate yesterday.

Giscard Outlines Accord Linking Europe, Africa

YAMOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today outlined a plan to link Europe and Africa in a solidarity pact.

The French President, who later left for home after a five-day visit here, said that his proposal would ensure Africa's military security as well as its economic development.

He said that his establishment was on the agenda of the next European Common Market summit meeting.

He added the pact would be worked out along the same lines as the process of East-West détente and the main subjects discussed under its terms would be security and economic and cultural cooperation.

He said it would include all African countries with majority rule, while those practicing discrimination or minority rule would be excluded. He did not specify which countries would be members.

REMEMORIAL NOTICE

ROBERT D. MURPHY, A memorial mass is being celebrated Jan. 18, 11 a.m., at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 80 Ave. Roche, Paris 18, at the request of the American Catholic Association of Paris.

TENDER NOTICE

THE MALAWI GOVERNMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALTIC OVERLAYS ON ROUTE M1

CONTRACT No. 1/78

PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERS

The Malawi Government intends to apply the proceeds of a loan from the OPEC Special Fund to the construction of asphaltic overlays on existing 4.7 kilometer shoulders and carriageways at the following approximate locations on Route M1 in the Central Region of Malawi:

Section 1: 7 km within Lilongwe City, from the Lilongwe River Bridge to the southern City Boundary.

Section 2: 4 km from 40 km to 44 km south of the Lilongwe City Boundary.

Section 3: 7.5 km between 60 km and 68 km south of the Lilongwe City Boundary.

The thickness of asphaltic overlay required is expected to vary between 30 and 100 mm. In certain sections the overlay will consist of a resurfacing course and a wearing course and it is anticipated that up to 12 km of such double course work will be involved. The work will also include the making-up of the 1.5 m shoulders with naturally occurring gravel materials over the full length of the scheduled sections.

It is anticipated that requests for tenders will be issued in mid-March, 1978, with a tender period of 60 days.

Firms wishing to be included in the list of selected bidders should apply for the prequalification questionnaire to:

SCOTT WILSON, KIRKPATRICK AND PARTNERS, P.O. Box 156, Lilongwe, Malawi. Telephone: Lilongwe 2291. Telex: Malawi 4122, Postoffice LL.

Responses to the questionnaire should reach the Lilongwe office of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners not later than 26th February, 1978.

Tender documents will be issued only to contractors who respond to this notice and can satisfy the prequalification requirements of the Malawi Government and no reason for rejection will be given.

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Approximately 80 no. fire hydrants.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 9th January 1978 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with tender documents should apply in writing to:

The Director, Water Department, Ministry of Water Development, P.O. Box 2523, NAIROBI, KENYA.

Tender documents will be issued only to selected bidders who will only be allowed to tender documents if they can satisfy the Director of Water Department as to their experience and competence to manufacture the plant concerned. Any document by tenders not considered qualified will also be returned.

E. A. NOUNYA, DIRECTOR OF WATER DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

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Obituaries

Joseph McCarthy, Managed N. Y. Yankees to 8 League Championships

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Joseph V. McCarthy, 90, the baseball manager who led the New York Yankees to eight American League pennants, died Friday in Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo.

Mr. McCarthy died of pneumonia, the hospital said. He entered the hospital in November.

He was either "a pushbutton manager," in the words of Jimmie Dykes, or "the greatest manager who ever lived," in the words of Edward Barrow, who hired him for the Yankees in 1931.

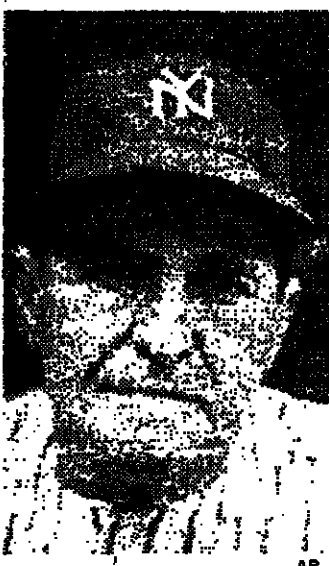
Whatever he was, Joseph Vincent McCarthy—elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1957—became the most successful baseball manager of his time and formed the middle link in the chain of Yankee achievements during the last half-century.

He was a stocky, 5-foot 8-inch-tall Philadelphia with a strong Irish face, an impressive manner, a conservative outlook—the master of the noncommittal reply and the devotee of the set line-up. He had neither the quiet desperation of Miller Huggins, who preceded him as the Yankees' empire-builder, nor the flamboyance of Casey Stengel.

But, like them, he called the signals for some of the most celebrated players in history, from Babe Ruth to Joe DiMaggio. And, like them, he produced winners consistently.

15 Seasons With Yankees
Mr. McCarthy, who never played in the major leagues, joined the Yankees after they had won six American League pennants under Huggins in the 1920s. He led them for 15 full seasons, winning seven World Series titles in his eight appearances.

Later, during the Stengel era through the 1950s, the Yankees won 10 more pennants. And by the time the empire plunged into decline after the 1964 season, the Yankees had taken 29 pennants and 20 world titles in 45 years. The middle years in this remarkable stretch fell to Mr. McCarthy, who had spent 20 seasons as player and manager in the minor leagues before becoming manager of the Chicago Cubs in 1926. Three years later, they won the National League pennant, and two years after that Mr. McCarthy switched to the Yankees. He left them in 1946, sat out one season, then



Joseph V. McCarthy

managed the Boston Red Sox in 1948 and 1949 before retiring in June, 1950.

By then, he had become the first manager in baseball to win pennants in both major leagues and the first to win four straight World Series titles, from 1938 through 1949. The Yankees missed the pennant by two games in 1940, but then won three pennants and two World Series in the next three years.

"Never a day went by," Joe DiMaggio recalled, "that you didn't learn something from McCarthy."

"I hated his guts," said Joe Page, the relief pitcher, "but there was never a better manager."

Broke Kneecap

Mr. McCarthy was born in the Germantown section of Philadelphia on April 31, 1887, broke his

kneecap while playing sandlot ball and never had a real chance at a big-league career.

He encountered the star system for the first time with the Cubs. He was conducting a clubhouse briefing that first spring when Grover Cleveland Alexander straggled in just as Mr. McCarthy was saying, "Now, suppose we get a man on second base..." Alexander, one of the great pitchers and great individualists in the business, commented:

"You don't have to worry about that, Mr. McCarthy. This club will never get a man that far."

A month later, Mr. McCarthy sold Alexander to the St. Louis Cardinals and, amid the catcalls, got a telegram from Wrigley that read:

"Congratulations. For years I've been looking for a manager who had the nerve to do that."

With the Yankees, he was in the New York dugout during many of the most dramatic moments in sports history. But before he did, he had to solve the problem of Babe Ruth: the home-run hater supreme, the demigod leader of a rousing bunch of baseball heroes, a law unto himself. Ruth also nourished the hope of some day managing the Yankees himself.

Mr. McCarthy met that challenge by avoiding any direct clash, even though the strategy involved a bending of his usual policy that all players were to be treated alike. He pretty much let Ruth do as he pleased, and in return the Babe stayed more or less in line and kept hitting home runs.

—By Joseph Dursio

Maurice Careme

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The Belgian poet, Maurice Careme, 78, has died at his home here, his family said yesterday. He received the French Interna-

tional Grand Prize of Poetry in 1963 for his complete works and four years later was chosen Prince of Poetry 1972 by the Académie Française.

François Billoux

MENTON, France, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—François Billoux, 74, former French government minister and prominent Communist member of the National Assembly, died here yesterday, friends announced. Between 1944 and 1947 he was successively commissioner for Algeria, minister of public health, economic

affairs, reconstruction and defense, and in 1945 was a delegate to the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

Harold Abrahams

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Harold Abrahams, 78, the only British runner to win an Olympic sprint title, died here yesterday. He won the 100-meter gold medal at the 1924 Paris Olympics. He was chairman of the British Amateur Athletics Board from 1968 to 1975, after serving as treasurer for 21 years, and was a delegate to the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

Harry Freeman

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Harry Freeman, 71, managing editor in New York for the Soviet news agency Tass, died yesterday. Mr. Freeman, an American citizen, joined the agency in 1928. He got his start in journalism with the former Brooklyn Daily Eagle. In 1927, he founded the short-lived Proletarian Artists and Writers of America. Later that year he joined the staff of the Daily Worker, where he became foreign editor.

Clarence C. Dill

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 15 (AP).—Former U.S. Sen. Clarence C. Dill, 88, who pressed for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and was one of the drafters of the Federal Communications Act, died here yesterday.

Arthur Sheekman

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP).—Arthur Sheekman, 77, a founding member of the Screen Writers Guild, died Thursday. He

worked on several Marx brothers films.

Warren Pierson

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 15 (AP).—Warren Pierson, 81, former board chairman of Trans World Airlines, died Thursday.

Report Says 17% In N.Y. Asylums Could Go Home

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 15 (NYT).—A two-year survey of New York State's mental health system has found that more than a fourth of the 26,000 adult patients in mental hospitals "do not have sufficient behavioral manifestations of a mental illness to require care in a mental hospital."

The survey, completed last year by state health authorities, found that 17.5 per cent of the patients are capable of living either by themselves, with families or in adult homes, halfway houses or boarding houses. A total of 10.6 per cent would require care in nursing homes or health-related facilities that are less restrictive than mental hospitals.

The patients cannot be discharged, mental health officials acknowledged, because there are not enough community facilities to handle them.

The disclosure of the findings comes amid political criticism of the state's policy of discharging mental patients deemed fit to leave state hospitals. Many legislators and community leaders have accused the state of "dumping" mental patients into localities—particularly on Long Island and on Manhattan's West Side—without providing money to care for them.

A LIFT FOR THE TORIES—Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, smiling bravely, tests helicopter rescue hoist during recent visit to boat show in London.

Nation's Leaders Pay Tribute To Humphrey in Capitol Rite

(Continued from Page 1)

led Capitol ceremony were, besides Mrs. Humphrey and the Humphrey children, former Vice President Nelson Rockefeller; Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, widow of the president under whom Sen. Humphrey served as vice-president; members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and most members of the Senate and the House.

"America, the Beautiful"

The violinist Isaac Stern, a friend of the late senator, led his trio in the waltz movement of the C-minor trio of Mendelssohn, and Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert Merrill sang Schubert's "Ave Maria" and "The Lord's Prayer."

At the ceremony's conclusion, Mr. Merrill sang "America, the Beautiful," and then, when President Carter relayed Mrs. Hum-

phrey's wish that he repeat it and invite the assembled mourners to join in, he sang it again.

Afterward, the military honor guard, drawn from all the services, slowly carried the casket out of the rotunda, into the cloudy, 20-degree cold, where the U.S. Marine band greeted it with "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail, Columbia." Slowly, they bore the former vice-president's body down the steps of the Capitol to a waiting hearse for the drive through the snow-covered countryside to Andrews Air Force Base, in nearby Maryland.

There was placed aboard the President's jet, Air Force One, for the return flight to Minnesota, where Sen. Humphrey will lie in state in the State Capitol at St. Paul before his funeral and burial tomorrow afternoon in Minneapolis.

President Carter and former President Ford will attend the Minnesota services.

Family at Beside

The presidential plane that carried Sen. Humphrey's body here is the same one that brought the body of the slain President John Kennedy back to Washington and carried President John Kennedy back to Washington and carried President Lyndon Johnson's body to Washington for mourning ceremonies.

Mr. Humphrey's death, of inoperable pelvic cancer, occurred at 9:25 p.m. Friday as he lay in a coma at his lakeside home in Waverly, about 40 miles west of Minneapolis. At his bedside were his wife, their three sons, Hubert III, Robert and Douglas, and their daughter, Mrs. Nancy Solomon.

President Carter's statement yesterday summed up the nation's affection and regard for Sen. Humphrey. Mr. Carter said:

"From time to time, our nation is blessed by the presence of men and women who bear the mark of greatness, who help us see a better vision of what we can become. Hubert Humphrey was such a man.

"For 30 years, his voice was heard from one end of this country to the other—most often in defense of the oppressed, the hungry, the victims of poverty and discrimination. All of us will miss that voice. It was as familiar to Americans as the voice of a member of their family. And, in a sense, Hubert Humphrey was a member of every family in America.

"Hubert Humphrey was a fundamentally happy man, a man who really did love his fellow human beings, and in victory and in defeat he set an example for generosity, sincerity, and hope.

"The only thing more courageous than the way in which he led his life was the manner in which he left it.

"In our laws and institutions, his memorials will endure. The most lasting of them will be in our hearts. Rosalynn and I extend our deepest sympathy to Muriel Humphrey."

Newspaper in Beirut Damaged in Bombing

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (AP).—A bomb attack damaged the offices of a leftist newspaper here and artillery duels in south Lebanon claimed 18 casualties yesterday, authorities reported.

Police said that a local newsman was killed in an overnight bomb attack that damaged the offices of the pro-Libyan newspaper Al-Kifah Al-Arabi. The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio station reported that Christian gunmen in the southern strongholds of Kefir and Marjayoun, just north of Israel, exchanged fire with Palestinians in the neighboring town of Nabatieh.

British Refuse To Fire Judge For Alleged Slur

LONDON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—A judge at the center of a storm over an allegedly racist charge to a jury will remain a judge but will hear no more race cases, the nation's top legal official has announced.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Ewyn-Jones, said that Judge Neil McKinnon requested that cases raising issues comparable to those which arose in the (John King) Reid case were not listed before him.

Mr. Reid was charged with using racist expressions at a public meeting as an incitement to violence. In his summing up Judge McKinnon told the jury that it was no crime to use the words "niggers, wots and coons."

Following protests by immigrant groups and civil libertarians, Lord Ewyn-Jones demanded the trial transcript and questioned Judge McKinnon.

The Lord Chancellor refused to fire Judge McKinnon, saying last week that his explanation was satisfactory. But he said that, at his own request, the judge would try no more cases involving race issues.

Muzorewa Says Rhodesian Talks Move Too Slowly

SALISBURY, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A black nationalist leader said today that Rhodesian settlement talks were progressing much too slowly, while a prominent white politician attacked the government for going too far.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose United African National Council claims to represent 95 per cent of Rhodesia's 6.5 million blacks, said that the talks were "far, far too protracted and slow."

Jan Sandeman, president of the hard-line Rhodesian Action Party, said that Rhodesian morale was at an all-time low, while immigration was high and that there had been a severe increase in terrorism. "This is set against a statement by the Prime Minister at the general election (last August) that there would be no African majority rule," he said. The talks are to resume this week.

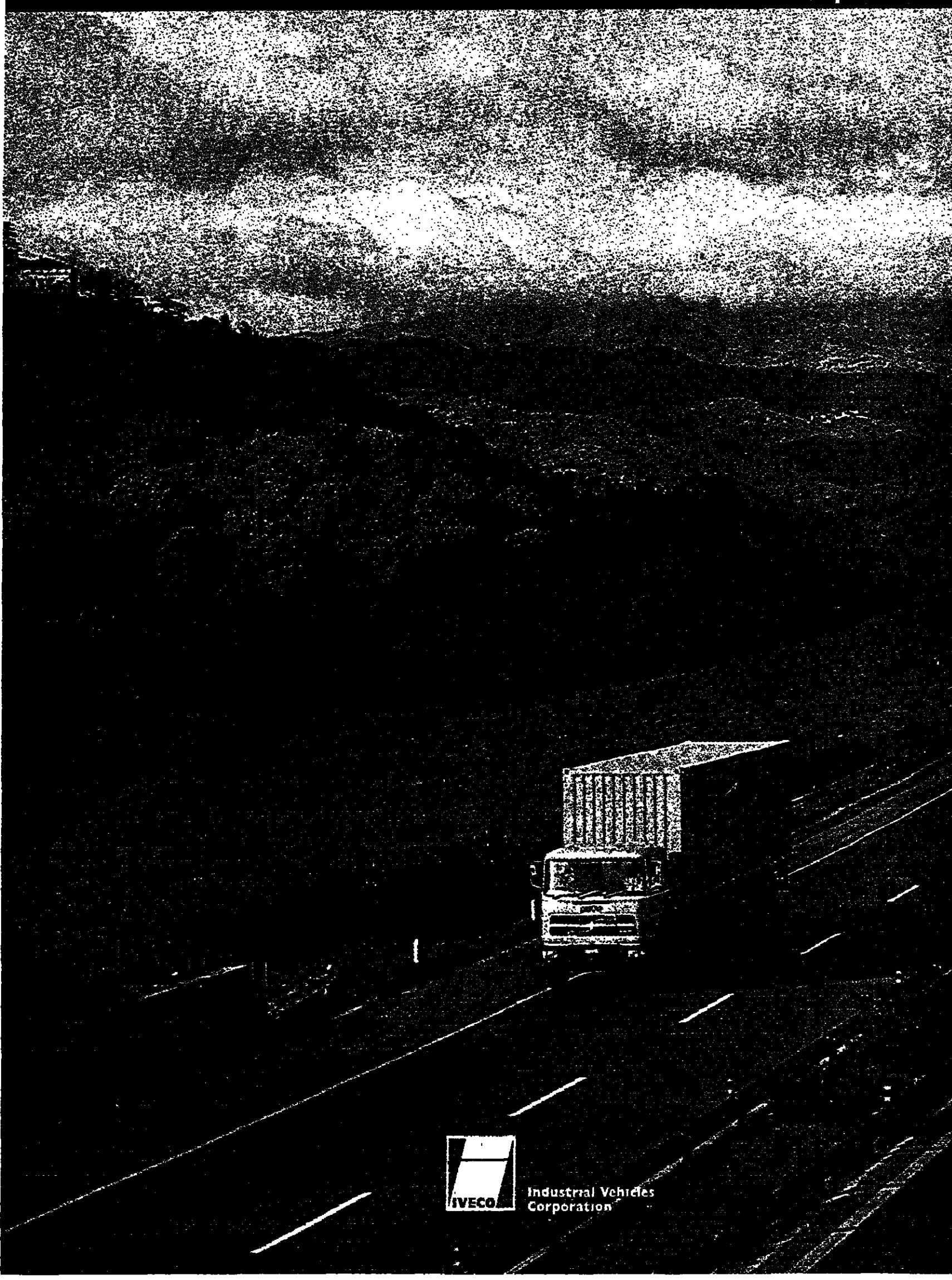
Agreement has been reached on the number of seats whites should have in a parliament of a majority-ruled Zimbabwe. The negotiators must settle the number of votes required to change clauses in a new constitution to safeguard white interests, and the length of time such a protective mechanism would last.

5 Die at Ganges River

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP).—Five persons were killed and 24 injured today when thousands of Hindu pilgrims stampeded into the holy Ganges River where it joins the Bay of Bengal at Sagor Island, the Samachar news agency reported.

A truck crossing a continent. A van crossing a city. A bus carrying tourists, or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic, Magirus-Deutz. This is the world of Iveco.

Iveco: a world of experience.



Industrial Vehicles Corporation

Finns Voting On Electors For President

HELSINKI, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The polls opened today for Finland's 4 million voters to choose the 300 electors who on Feb. 15 will elect the country's president for the coming six years.

Urho Kekkonen, 77, the President since 1956, was the outstanding favorite supported by six of the nine political parties represented in Parliament. Recent opinion polls forecast a 90-per-cent vote in Mr. Kekkonen's favor.

Voters choose electors on the basis of whom they will support for president.

Mr. Kekkonen was elected president in 1956, 1962 and 1968 and remained in office in 1974 for a four-year prolongation decided in a special parliamentary legislation.

E. Berlin Denies Entry To Bonn Leader, Aide

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP).—Border guards prevented West German opposition leader Helmut Kohl and one of his aides from entering East Berlin today.

An East German officer told Mr. Kohl and Philipp Jenninger that their visit to East Berlin "was currently not desired," said Bernhard Müller-Schoenau, spokesman for the Christian Democratic party in West Berlin. Relations between the two countries is at a new low since the Hamburg-based news magazine, Der Spiegel, published a manifesto allegedly written by a secretly founded East German Federation of Democratic Communists.

Death Penalty Upheld In Iranian Spy Case

TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A military appeals tribunal today upheld the death penalty imposed by a lower court on a senior Education Ministry official, Ali Najafi Rabbani, who confessed to spying for 30 years for a foreign power.

Rabbani, 56, is the second man condemned to death by Iran in the last month for spying. A senior army officer, Maj. Gen. Ahmad Moarebbi, was executed on Dec. 25 for spying for 40 years for a foreign power. In both cases, the country was identified in court only as "the northern neighbor," but newspapers today named the foreign power as the Soviet Union.

Hubert Humphrey's Legacy

Hubert Humphrey and death seemed intrinsically incompatible. Few human beings have ever been in love with life or enjoyed life's challenge and variety more than he did. He gave unstintingly of his heart, mind, imagination and physical energy, and he left America a better country for his efforts.

Hubert Humphrey was preeminently a man of the United States Senate. He was an orator, a legislator, a conciliator. He was not an administrator or even an effective politician when his own larger ambitions were at stake; he too often put loyalty to others above single-minded self-interest and kindness to subordinates ahead of the dictates of efficiency. Thus, he was not always successful, but he was always much loved.

Like other giants in the history of the Senate—Robert Taft, Robert La Follette, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Calhoun—Hubert Humphrey hungered for the presidency and sought it repeatedly and in vain. He came close in 1968 when, after having served as vice-president under Lyndon Johnson, he became the presidential nominee of his party. But the antagonisms stirred by the Vietnam war were too great for him to overcome. That he came so close to doing so—despite vilification from both ends of the political spectrum—was a tribute to Humphrey's courage and powers of persuasion.

It was deeply ironic that his association with President Johnson and the Vietnam debacle denied him the White House because so much of Humphrey's political life was devoted to the cause of peace. He played a large part in the legislation that led to the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the partial nuclear test ban treaty of 1963, and the Food for Peace program. When he returned to the Senate in 1971, he became the strong man of the Foreign Relations Committee, where his abiding interests were strengthening economic assistance programs for the poorer countries and trying to avert famine and malnutrition. The fate of Israel was another cause that engaged his deep interest; he was first elected to the Senate in the same year that Israel achieved independence, was a frequent visitor to the young country and came to feel a profound affinity for its people.

Hubert Humphrey burst upon the national political scene at the 1948 Democratic National Convention when he delivered the principal speech for a strong civil rights plank. "There are those who say to you 'We are rushing this issue of civil rights.' I say we are 172 years late. There are those who say, 'This issue of civil rights is an infringement of states' rights.' The time has arrived for the Democratic party to get out of the shadow of states' rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights. People—human beings—this is the issue of the 20th century." Probably his proudest accomplishment as a legislator was the Comprehensive Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he led to final enactment through months of filibuster, parliamentary maneuver and public pressure.

His commitment to racial equality was central to the decent, humane liberalism that touched numerous other concerns, from conservation to health care and welfare reform. He sponsored the Wilderness Act, fought for Medicare and national health insurance, urged a program to assure a job for every American who seeks one, and showed as much concern for the nation's cities as for its marginal dairy farmers. Reared in a small town on the prairies, he was always an enemy of provincialism and bigotry and an exemplar of American idealism.

The ordeal of his last months may have been eased by a cascade of public tributes, in the Senate and elsewhere; the headquarters building of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was named for him. It is given to few to be so honored while yet alive, something he recognized with a characteristic twinkle a few days ago. "You can cut back on the funeral," he told an aide, "because all the eulogies already have been delivered."

In his ill-fated presidential campaign in 1968, Humphrey was derided for his slogan, "the politics of happiness." But to those who knew him, the term was an accurate and sincere reflection of his personality. He was truly a cheerful, bouncy, warmhearted man who wished good things for all God's children.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Haste, Waste, Virtue at Sea

Virtue is not always virtuous. Many members of Congress must have felt very good when they voted, in last month's Christmas rush, to extend the nation's prohibitions against the dumping of oil and other hazardous substances to 200 miles from American shores. But as the Carter administration argued in vain, the legislation—combined with the unilateral extension of our coastal fishing zones in 1976—goes a long way toward encouraging and legitimizing other prohibitions in the waters up to 200 miles from other coasts. Like prohibitions on the passage of American military vessels, perhaps even certain commercial ships. The United States has been struggling to preserve the principle that any interference with activity in the open sea should occur only by international treaty and not, as in clearly coastal waters, by the actions of individual states. Congress muddled the waters.

It acted at the urging of environmental groups eager to curb the leakage or deliberate discharge of oil and other hazardous substances, which have been polluting ocean areas and the coastlines of many countries. The law already controls such dumping out 12 miles from shore and imposes high standards of construction and maintenance on all vessels that call at American ports. And the administration is working with other governments to write international standards in this field for regions beyond the 12-mile zone. A little patience might have solved the problem. In any case, unilateral action

by the United States only opens the door to much more restrictive regulation by other nations. Eight Western European governments that share Washington's interest in an orderly oceans regime have already lodged protests against the measure. More protests are likely.

The State Department and Defense Department both opposed the law, but President Carter could not veto the legislation without losing the important and otherwise admirable Clean Water Act of 1977 to which it was attached. The administration is now debating how to undo the damage. State and Defense are urging the Environmental Protection Agency to write regulations that would initially apply only 12 miles out to sea. The agency insists that it has no choice but promptly to obey the intent of Congress.

Circumventing the law seems a poor way to deal with poor law. The official who heads our delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, former secretary of everything Elliot Richardson, is urging Congress to repeal the measure cleanly in this year's sessions. If the leaders of Congress would show some sympathy for the idea, the EPA might defensively be persuaded also to delay writing its regulations. As a giant maritime power, the United States has many diverse interests on the high seas. Keeping them clean is clearly one—but only one.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

So Much Confusion

The answer [to the question of how to restore the international value of the dollar without disrupting world trade] is for the American trade deficit, stimulating world trade, to be removed only gradually over the next two years or so and for the dollar to be steadied by international management. But such a smooth adjustment to economic reality will not be easy to concert when there is so much confusion about American policy, normally the very heart of leadership. Once he is rested from his Indian journeys, Mr. [James] Callaghan [the Prime Minister of Britain] might give Mr. [Helmut] Schmidt [the Chancellor of West Germany] a call and see if they can get together and arrange another summit with U.S. President Carter. And somebody some-

where had better be building a better blueprint for world money.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Referendum in Chile

Few people will believe that the events of [Jan. 4] constitute a fair and accurate sounding of public opinion as understood in the Western world. The haste with which the exercise was mounted, the absence of electoral rolls, which were destroyed earlier by the junta, the lack of facilities for Gen. Pinochet's opponents to put their case to the voters and the fact that there was no impartial authority to oversee the voting or the count are some of the factors which must cast the gravest doubts over the validity of the outcome.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 16, 1903

LONDON—For more than three years now a letter has appeared every day in the New York Herald, Paris edition, signed "Old Philadelphia Lady," asking how to convert the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit, and vice versa. Periodically letters appear telling the old lady how to do it, but they make no difference, for the letter remains, and the "Old Philadelphia Lady" has become a standing joke in the Gay City. Surely this is a record in newspaper correspondence.

Fifty Years Ago

January 16, 1928

NEW YORK—The steady reaction in many parts of the world against laws forbidding the use of wine, beer and spirits is freshly evidenced by the entrance of the government of Turkey into the distillery business. Now, only two countries in the world continue under prohibition rule, the United States and Finland. Would anyone seriously doubt that it is a lost cause, soon to be replaced by a more realistic temperance system?



"These Long Orbits Give Me a Chance to Fix My Shoes."

Committee Campaigns Against Pain

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Not many years ago, reaching home from the city, I discovered the normally imperturbable lady who has cooked for my family for a quarter century far gone in weeping. She is an elderly and hardy Cuban black who early in life suffered a lifetime's pain of sorrow and pain, and for that reason, her tears were not treated as though caused by a collapsed soufflé. I got the story from her in spirit. A message, through an intermediary in Miami, her sister. Dying of cancer in Havana. Miserable pain. No morphine, because Castro's supply was available only to the army.

I called my favorite doctor. Out of town on a fishing trip, un-

reachable. I asked another doctor a hypothetical question: What would a doctor's prescription look like authorizing enough morphine for daily doses for 90 days to a dying patient? I scratched out the hieroglyphics on a doctor's pad, approached the pharmacist, who whistled at the size of the order but got out the stuff which I drove to Pan American at Kennedy and put into the hands of a pilot.

In Madrid, my brother had arranged to meet the pilot, take the package and give it to a pilot on Iberia, bound for Havana. Twenty-four hours later the dying woman had her short lifetime's supply of morphine.

Back from his fishing trip, the

doctor telephoned me. Easy-going type, in his conversational style, but steel in his system. "I note from records that have come in from the pharmacy that I authorized you to pick up morphine worth about \$60,000 on the black market. Are you enjoying life?" I explained. He sighed, executed papers that designated the dosage as designed for a case of terminal illness, and somehow the irregularity of the transaction never attracted official attention.

What does attract official attention has become the object of a crusade led by Mrs. Judith Quattlebaum of Potomac, Md. She is the head of something called the Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain and her ob-

jective is to sweep away the U.S. bureaucratic cobwebs that prefer human agony to medical improvisation. We are, for all our concern in America for health and pleasure, as dull as the most misanthropic countries on earth when it comes to certain kinds of pain.

There are a number of objectives endorsed by Mrs. Quattlebaum's committee, but that which has received the most attention is the licensing for patients who suffer from terminal cancer, of the heroin drug. She had a personal experience during the Second World War, observing the agonizing death of her grandmother. Then she watched Stewart Alsop on the Dick Cavett Show, describing the death throes of a patient occupying an adjacent room.

She launched the committee. And people began to send her case histories, which she has compiled. One example will do (one example is almost too much): "I have lost my mother with incurable uterine cancer. Her pain was so horrible that she lost her mind and she bit her bottom lip completely off from clenching her teeth so tightly. My 13-year-old sister and I watched this for six weeks. We would enter the small hospital and hear her screams as soon as we closed the door. The nurses had no way to quiet her. She was immune to conventional painkillers."

Advantages

It is not safe to say that such torment as this would simply cause her to change her laws in order to permit the manufacture and administration of heroin under carefully controlled circumstances. But doctors seem to agree that heroin will do more than morphine for several reasons. One is that it is capable of producing a higher degree of euphoria. Another is that the hydrochloride salt makes it more soluble, so that less inserted into the flesh can do more than the larger doses of morphine.

The committee, which has acquired some distinguished sponsors, including the active patronage of Rep. Newton Stearns, R-Md., is up against the conventional unyieldability of the law which, with that magisterial irrelevance of which it is so regularly capable, in effect authorizes the use of the most powerful painkillers by those who have relatively little trouble in acquiring it, while their grandmothers die in pain under the hygienic auspices of the law. The Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain can be reached at 9300 River Road, Potomac, Md. 20854.

A Child's 'Hunger' at 75

By George F. Will

"Man staggers through life yapped at by his reason, pulled and shoved by his appetites, whistled at by his fears, beckoned by hopes. Small wonder that what he craves most is self-forgetting."

—Eric Hoffer.

facts about a human entity are its illusions, its fictions, its unfounded convictions. Extremist politics is built on such things. Extremist politics is the art of turning practical purposes like governing, into holy causes, a substitute for a self-sufficient life. Goethe said, "Strive to be whole; and if you cannot, then join a whole." Extremist politics attracts people, especially adolescents, who feel partial. They are anxious to join a "movement" to get a welcome sense of departure from a disappointing self.

Born in the Bronx to German immigrants, his mother died when he was 7. He soon lost almost all sight. He returned when he was 15, and although (or perhaps because) he never attended school, he found himself with a "terrible hunger for the printed word." In 1920, he took a bus to Los Angeles and rented a cheap room near the public library. Until 1942, when he became a longshoreman, he drifted from job to job and from town to town, always skipping first for a card from the public library.

In an autumn in the 1930s, when preparing to go prospecting for gold, and expecting to get snowbound in the mountains, he stopped at a second-hand bookstore to spend a dollar on any thick book with small print and no pictures. If there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow, there surely was in the fall of Hoffer's hand on Montaigne's book that trapped him while he read the book three times. From Montaigne he acquired "a taste for the good sentence," and the sense that ink is better used as a detergent than as an explosive.

He became one of the most sensible voices of the late 1960s, which is, admittedly, not saying much—and one of President Johnson's favorite writers, which is not saying much, either. But he was both of those things because of his acute understanding of "the passionate state of mind," which was too much with us then and, inevitably, will be again. It is shocking, Hoffer says, for a proudly materialistic, rationalistic and scientific civilization "to discover that the most important

fact about a human entity are its illusions, its fictions, its unfounded convictions. Extremist politics is built on such things. Extremist politics is the art of turning practical purposes like governing, into holy causes, a substitute for a self-sufficient life. Goethe said, "Strive to be whole; and if you cannot, then join a whole." Extremist politics attracts people, especially adolescents, who feel partial. They are anxious to join a "movement" to get a welcome sense of departure from a disappointing self.

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Letters

Greek Infidel

Please be aware that the sensitive Greek press scrutinizes even the remotest sections of your publication and woe to the infidel who dares express his thoughts, especially if he disagrees. As a result of my note criticizing the U.S. State Department and Greek Foreign Ministry for allowing sloppy journalism to sway their decisions, one of Greece's largest-selling newspapers felt it necessary via an anonymously written column to: 1. Insult the International Herald Tribune is somehow connected with U.S. foreign policy and as a rule "swears" at Greece. Obviously the word "infidels" escapes them as does the fact that it is a basic responsibility and right of any newspaper, including those in Greece, to do so in a sound, constructive manner. 2. Suggest that either the Tribune, the press office at the U.S. Embassy in Athens or myself provides them with the original transcript of William Schaufele's remarks to back up my criticism. This two months after this particular paper splashed the misinformation across its front pages. 3. Initiate a slanderous attack on my character. Fortunately the judicial process is on more rational ground than journalism in Greece. We do have legal precedents for defamation.

Polly Wants a Visa

In your People column Dec. 22 there was an interesting parrot story, which reminded me of one I heard recently in Israel. A Jew in Russia owned a parrot that had a habit of saying "Down with Communism." While awaiting a visa to leave Russia he had a terrible fear the police would one day come and search his flat so as to have reason to refuse his request to leave. The fateful day arrived, a knock on the door and he suddenly remembered the parrot, grabbed it and threw it in the freezer. The police entered, looked around and left. With a sign of relief he opened the freezer and released the frozen bird. As he thawed the parrot said, "Frase Mother Russia..." His owner remarked: "One hour in Siberia and you are already a Communist."

MURRAY S. ORENFIELD, Tel Aviv.

Soviet Shifts in Africa Causing U.S. to Rethink

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is now reviewing its relations with the Soviet Union in the light of several puzzling and even alarming developments:

- According to U.S. intelligence reports, the U.S.S.R. is not only continuing its military air force in Ethiopia, but now has about 1,000 troops in that country, and has dispatched several armed frigates to the area.
- These same official reports indicate that Cuba now has more than 2,000 troops in Ethiopia, and that these combined forces seem to be moving from the role of "advisers" and "trainers" to that of "participants" in the fighting.
- Meanwhile, the Soviets are reported to be building up their base of operations at Aden in Southern Yemen on the Gulf of Aden near the southern entrance to the Red Sea as a substitute for the base they lost when the Somalis closed their base at Berbera.

Basic Questions

This raises some fundamental political and strategic questions. For if the Soviets and Cubans help Ethiopia to capture the coastline of Somalia in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, they will be in a position to control the southern gate of the Red Sea, dominate the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, and put extreme pressure on the Saudis, who are the main financial support of President Sadat of Egypt in his effort to negotiate a compromise settlement with Israel in the Middle East.

This was one of the main subjects for discussion between the Saudis and President Carter

on the President's recent visit to that country, and it was also discussed at length with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing when Carter was in France.

If the intelligence reports coming into the CIA and the embassies here with agents in the area are correct, the Saudis have moved two divisions north of Aden to observe what the Soviets are doing there. The Israelis, the Egyptians, the French and the British are also fairly well informed about the movement of Communist troops and arms, including heavy Russian tanks, into the area.

The first question under discussion in Washington is why are the Communists being so active and provocative not only in Ethiopia and Angola, but in the politics of Italy, France and Portugal. And the second question is what should be done about it.

The guess in official quarters here on the first question is that the Soviets are doing what they usually do: taking advantage of opportunities in weak strategic areas. They now have enough of to meet their needs, but by 1980 or 1985, according to estimates here, Moscow will have to get energy from abroad to meet its industrial and military requirements. Therefore, why not establish Soviet power when they can in areas where they may be able to secure the energy they need at prices they can afford?

That is one view of the Soviet effort to gain influence around Saudi Arabia, which is the richest and weakest bank in the world. The more ominous view is that the nation that dominates or even influences the major source of petroleum in the world may even be able to decide the fate of the industrial nations of Europe and Japan.

The Pentagon has strong views on this subject. For, as I understand it, the major planners now believe that the strategic problem of modern warfare is not to blockade thousands of miles of enemy coasts, but to control the source of the enemy's industrial power, which is oil.

All this is obviously highly speculative, but when the Soviet Union moves its big tanks, men and satellite soldiers into areas that may dominate the energy of the Middle East and the seas around the African continent, Washington obviously has to decide how to react.

The Carter administration is reading three ways: It has raised next year's military budget from \$116 billion to \$126 billion—3 percent above the inflation of last year. It has warned the Italian government publicly against trying to share power with the Italian Communists. And in a variety of unpublished ways, it has recently told the Soviet government that "defiance" or "partial" cooperation is a "global concept" and that Moscow cannot expect cooperation from the United States on strategic arms, scientific cooperation, space and trade if it insists on trying to dominate the sources of power and the sea lanes around Africa.

The Soviets, in turn, have their own puzzles and grievances. Carter, they say, is also intervening in the politics of the Middle East and Africa. He is going to Poland and promising to plan where in Eastern Europe to proclaim the political philosophy of the United States, so why not Communist ideological penetration of Italy, France, Portugal and elsewhere?

Tense Period

So we are coming into another one of those tense periods between Moscow and Washington. President Carter is proclaiming liberty and human rights, and the Soviets are asserting of personal freedom. Leonid Brezhnev is talking about "peace with honor" as if they were a man, and meanwhile offering to make strategic arms compromises with Washington. But meanwhile he is trying to surround Saudi Arabia with oil resources and its political influence on the Israeli-Arab dispute, and doing his best to influence the politics of Western Europe.

The narrow gate in the Gulf of Aden dominating the Red Sea is a vital key to the world politics of the rest of the century. The Soviets know that power now comes not out of the barrel of a gun, but out of the oil barrels in the Middle East, and they can read maps. Washington is beginning to understand that it had better do the same.

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Hubert Humphrey—Minnesota's 'Happy Warrior'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Hubert H. Humphrey was one of the most remarkable public figures of his time. But the goal he most desired, the presidency, eluded him.

The Minnesota Democrat, a liberal in the New Deal tradition, ran for president in 1960, 1968 and 1976 and seriously considered a fourth try in 1974.

He almost succeeded in 1968 when he was Lyndon Johnson's vice-president. That was the only time he won the Democratic presidential nomination and he lost to Richard Nixon by fewer than 500,000 votes. His defeat was due in large measure to his liberal friends deserting him because of his support of Mr. Johnson's Vietnam war effort.

Although Mr. Humphrey returned in 1971 to the Senate, where he had served 16 years before his election as vice-president, misfortune and disappointments continued to dog him.

Illness Begins
Doctors discovered in 1968 that he had carcinoma in situ (cancer-like cells confined to a single site) in his bladder. Some of his doctors advocated immediate surgery but a majority favored watching and waiting. In 1973 he underwent radiation treatment for what was termed an "equivocal" or possibly cancerous change. The treatment left him badly weakened and forced him to curtail his customary hectic pace. But he slowly recovered and seemed to have become the Humphrey of old—eloquent but often longwinded, imaginative and constantly on the go.

It was frequently said that Mr. Humphrey had more solutions than there were problems. Regardless of the situation, he had an Arab oil boycott or domestic unemployment, he had ideas about what the government should do. When Mr. Humphrey was in good health and good spirits he virtually radiated joy. It was thus no accident that his staff borrowed the label that Franklin Roosevelt gave to Al Smith, the 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, and christened Mr. Humphrey's 1964 vice-presidential campaign plane the "Happy Warrior."

The campaign probably was the happiest one of Mr. Humphrey's career. He was fresh from his triumph as Senate floor manager of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Vietnam had not emerged as an ugly issue and Mr. Humphrey at the time had scarcely a care. The "happy warrior" tag fit him perfectly and continued to do so in later years, despite the wounds of his futile presidential campaigns.

As the 1976 presidential campaign developed, Mr. Humphrey, saddened and embittered by his three previous White House misadventures, insisted that he would not become a candidate but said that he would be available if offered the nomination.

Stays Out
Many of his longtime supporters refused, however, to take no as his answer and for a brief time in the spring he wavered under the pressure. He wound up refusing to enter any of the primaries or do anything to try to stop Jimmy Carter's steamroller.

"With a heavy heart," Mr. Humphrey told a crowded Capitol press conference on April 29, 1976, that he had reached the decision not to run again. His eyes were glistening with tears as he read his prepared statement with his wife Muriel at his side. As the presidential campaign began moving into high gear in September, Mr. Humphrey entered the Bethesda Naval Medical Center and doctors found he had a cancerous bladder. The bladder was removed on Oct. 7 at New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Once again, Mr. Humphrey's health suffered a staggering setback. But within six weeks he returned to his Senate office and resumed another campaign: Before entering the hospital he had decided to run for Senate majority leader, a post being vacated by the retirement of Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.



Taking a break from the 1968 campaign, Sen. Humphrey tinkers with his Model T.

cated by the retirement of Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

It was another example of Mr. Humphrey's unrelenting drive. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., who as majority whip held the job that Mr. Humphrey had before becoming vice-president, entered the race for leader in early March when Sen. Mansfield announced his retirement. At the end of March, Sen. Byrd claimed he had enough commitments from his Democratic colleagues to insure his victory when the 95th Congress met the following January.

In March, Mr. Humphrey was still toying with the thought that a deadlocked Democratic convention might turn to him for its presidential candidate and he hesitated about the Senate leadership race.

Hoped to Beat Byrd

Following his operation, Mr. Humphrey continued to profess optimism that he could beat Sen. Byrd, but his optimism was shared by few.

In addition to his poor timing, Mr. Humphrey had another handicap in opposing Sen. Byrd. With Mr. Carter's election as President, Senate Democrats did not feel a need for an eloquent spokesman as leader, which might not have been the case had Republican Gerald Ford retained the presidency.

Furthermore, Sen. Byrd had proved himself over the years as a highly skilled technician in pushing legislation through the often unwieldy Senate. Mr. Humphrey had never shown much interest or talent in that direction. Thus, while Senate Democrats may have sentimentally preferred Mr. Humphrey, they turned pragmatically to Sen. Byrd and elected him by acclamation.

Mr. Humphrey's colleagues were shocked by his appearance on the opening day of the 95th Congress on Jan. 4, 1977. He was seen, haggard and thin—the result of chemotherapy treatment and an attack of the flu. There was an immediate move to give him a sentimental reward for his years of service.

The following day the Democratic caucus unanimously voted to give him a \$1,450-a-year raise, a chauffeured limousine, membership in the Democratic leadership, a Capitol office and staff and a new title as deputy president pro tempore of the Senate.

This presumably will be an honor to be accorded any future president or vice-president elected to the Senate.

For Mr. Humphrey, it was an honor more of symbolism than substance but he gratefully accepted. He had become almost a symbol himself—a symbol of the "happy warrior" who was a

towering figure in U.S. politics for so many years.

Last October, the Senate paid special tribute to Sen. Humphrey when he returned to the Capitol after an 11-week absence and a second operation for cancer. A seven-minute ovation greeted him as he walked into the chamber. Responding, he told the senators—while crowds looked down from the jammed galleries—that "the greatest gift in life is friendship, and I have it." Then, Democrats and Republicans joined in praise of the Minnesota Senator. Sen. Wendell Anderson, D-Minn.: "To those who say there no longer are any heroes in the world, I say, 'You don't know Hubert Humphrey.'"

A week later, the House paid similar tribute. In an unprecedented special session—the House never before had interrupted its work to pay honor to a senator—praise showered down. Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., called Sen. Humphrey "the most genuine liberal this country has ever produced."

Mr. Humphrey's political career,

spanning a third of a century, saw him help found and later head Americans for Democratic Action, lead the drive in Congress for disarmament and a nuclear test ban treaty, father the Peace Corps, shepherd the major civil rights bills through the Senate and win election as vice-president in the Lyndon Johnson landslide of 1964.

Earlier, at the age of 33, he had almost single-handedly taken a broke and splintered Democratic party in Minnesota, merged it with the Farmer-Labor party and carried the state for Franklin Roosevelt in 1944, with no help from the national party structure, which had given up the state to Thomas Dewey.

Civil Rights Champion

After one miss in 1943, Mr. Humphrey was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 and with the help of a tough sheriff named Ed Ryan, he cleaned out the organized crime that had flourished in the city during World War II.

But what first cast him onto

the national political scene was a 1948 Democratic national convention speech on behalf of the minority report in favor of a tough civil rights plank in the party platform.

It was a highly emotional speech, only 300 words long, but one that electrified the convention. "The time has arrived," he said, "for the Democratic party to get out of the shadow of states' rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights."

It triggered a huge demonstration and tipped the balance in favor of the strong minority report on civil rights. The Southern Democrats promptly walked out of the Philadelphia auditorium and held their own Disunion meeting in Birmingham, Ala.

It took 20 years for Mr. Humphrey to erase the stigma attached to his name in the South as a result of that speech.

His first bid for the presidential nomination in 1960, was foiled, mostly because of a primary loss in heavily Protestant West Virginia to John Kennedy, a Roman Catholic. The Kennedy victory resolved most of the fears of party leaders that Mr. Kennedy's religion made him a risky candidate.

'The Country Wasn't Ready'

After his narrow defeat by Mr. Nixon in 1968, Mr. Humphrey told a friend in Washington, "I was ready for it. I was prepared to be president. I knew what the country needed... But I guess the country wasn't ready for me."

Nor was it ready four years later, when he jumped into the primaries at the last minute, winning a few but losing the big one, in California, to Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.).

Mr. Humphrey returned to the Senate in 1970, easily winning election to the seat vacated by Eugene McCarthy. His victory continued the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party domination of Minnesota that had begun with his 225,000-vote victory in 1948 over Republican Sen. Joseph Ball.

Mr. Humphrey's liberalism as well as his political ambition had its roots in his South Dakota childhood. He was born on May 27, 1911, above the family drugstore in Wallace.

His father was of Welsh extraction, a romanticist, a Demo-

crat among Republicans and the idol of Hubert, his youngest son. His mother was Norwegian, stubborn, practical and domineering. As one biographer has said, Mr. Humphrey respected his mother but revered his father.

Mr. Humphrey's father, converted from Republicanism by the Midwestern populist William Jennings Bryan, instilled the liberal principles of the time into his son. The writings of Woodrow Wilson and Bryan as well as Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson were thrust upon him, and politics—his father was later elected to the South Dakota Legislature—was a favorite dinner-table topic.

Thus, Hubert Jr. was well prepared for the New Deal principles soon to be expounded by Franklin Roosevelt.

Depression Delayed Education
Years after his father's death in 1949, Mr. Humphrey would tell friends that he seldom made a major decision without thinking what his father might say.

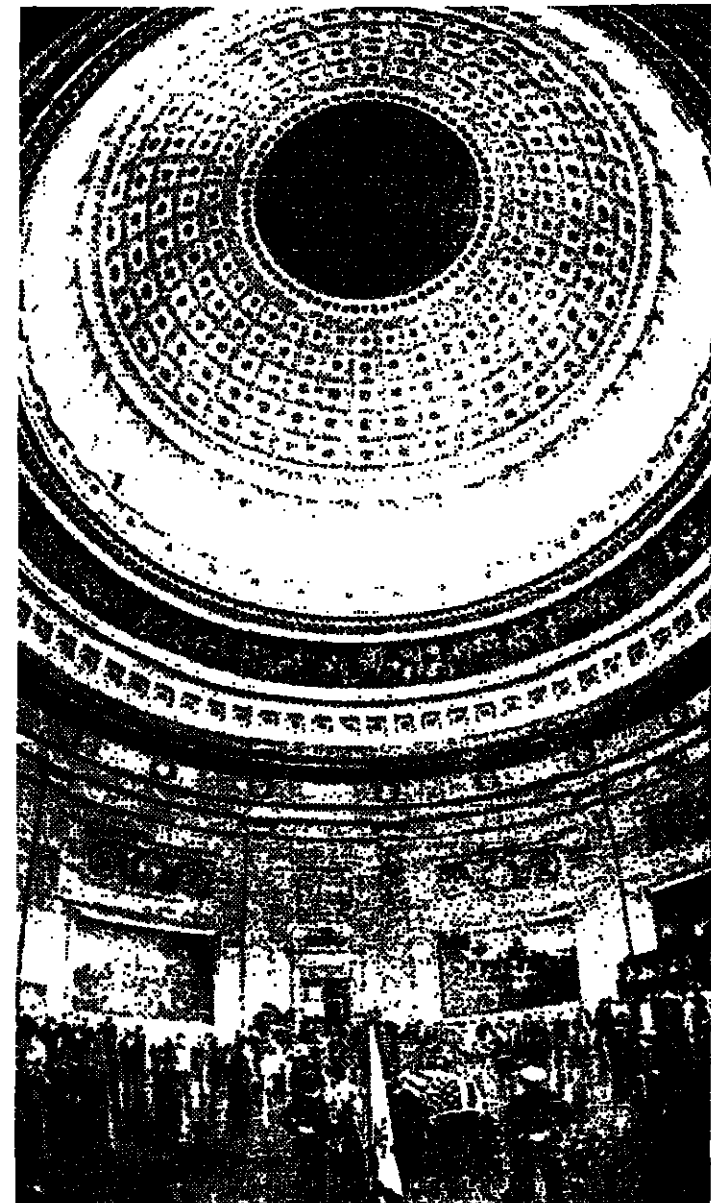
The Humphreys were not poor by early 20th-century Midwestern standards. But they were not rich, and the Depression struck as young Hubert enrolled at the University of Minnesota. Two years later, in 1931, he was forced to return home to help run the family drugstore, then in Huron. A year later, he went to pharmacy school in Denver and received a degree in 1933.

In 1936, Mr. Humphrey and Muriel Buck were married. In two years, he was studying political science and economics at Minnesota, with Muriel helping support them with a \$35-a-month job as a bookkeeper for a Minneapolis investment syndicate.

He got straight "A's," was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and won a BA degree in 1939, graduating cum laude. He also developed friendships in the crucible of liberalism that the university's political science department had become in the 1930s. These friends were to be the core of his advisers and supporters in the political fights ahead.

Achievements as Mayor

Mr. Humphrey spent a year earning a master's degree at Louisiana State University, and writing a thesis about the philosophy of the New Deal. He returned to the University of Minnesota and Macalester College,



Under the Capitol Rotunda, a flag-draped casket containing the remains of Sen. Humphrey lies in state.

where he taught political science intermittently for three years.

After his 1945 election as mayor of Minneapolis, Mr. Humphrey not only closed the brothels and stopped the gambling, he also used the office to solve labor-management disputes, appoint the first municipal fair employment practices commission and expand public housing.

His first effort at national politics came shortly after the Republicans won control of Congress in 1946. He traveled to New York City and, with a group of 19 other liberals such as Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and Walter Reuther, founded the ADA as a liberal but militantly anti-Communist political action group.

His election in 1948 to the Senate was a natural political step, and the Senate proved to be Mr. Humphrey's proper milieu. It was a place where he could vent his enormous energy, restlessness and drive during the next 16 years.

Mr. Humphrey's reelection in 1954 and the gradual recognition of him as the leader of Senate liberals prompted Lyndon Johnson, then Senate Democratic leader, to approach him in 1955 about a working arrangement to hold the disparate parts of the party together.

The approach came after Mr. Johnson had asked Mr. Humphrey to support him for the leadership position and Mr. Humphrey had turned him down, even though both knew Mr. Johnson was going to win. Mr. Johnson told Mr. Humphrey: "You're one of the fellows not playing both sides of the street. I want to work with you."

This "working arrangement" lasted through the six years Mr. Johnson was majority leader and while he was vice-president under Mr. Kennedy. And it lasted despite the 1968 Democratic convention when Mr. Johnson helped block Humphrey's open bid to be Adlai Stevenson's vice-presidential candidate, and through 1960 when both Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Johnson were contesting Mr. Kennedy for the presidential nomination.

Back in the Senate, Mr. Humphrey's stature as a legislator continued to grow. In 1964, he guided the Civil Rights Act

through the Senate over Southern and conservative Republican opposition and won the respect of the liberals within his party for his tact and humor throughout the long, bitter fight.

Mr. Humphrey took on the civil rights job at the request of President Johnson and it was one of the factors that led to Mr. Johnson's choice of Mr. Humphrey as his running mate in 1964 over several senators including Mr. Humphrey's longtime ally from Minnesota, Eugene McCarthy.

The Johnson-Humphrey ticket rode to a landslide victory, but in many ways, it was the beginning of the end of Mr. Humphrey's presidential hopes. As he often said during his four years as vice-president, "I have a constituency of one." He served Lyndon Johnson well and loyally—so loyally that he lost his own identity in the process.

Although he privately opposed some points of Mr. Johnson's Vietnam policies, Mr. Humphrey was his most articulate spokesman for the increasingly unpopular war. Thus, when he became a candidate for the party's nomination for president in 1968, Vietnam was an albatross around his neck and one that he made little effort to remove.

It was not Mr. Humphrey's nature to turn on his President about Vietnam or any other issue, and he resisted the advice of some members of his staff and other Democrats to do that during the 1968 campaign.

Many believed that the split in the Democratic party over Vietnam—Sen. McCarthy, the anti-Vietnam candidate, endorsed Mr. Humphrey only a week before the election and then did so reluctantly—cost Mr. Humphrey the election.

The party split and the violence on Chicago streets during the Democratic convention set Mr. Humphrey's campaign back severely. Polls during the early fall indicated that Mr. Nixon would swamp him. But Mr. Humphrey worked tirelessly, and with third-party candidate George Wallace draining conservative votes from Mr. Nixon, he closed the gap in the final Democratic caucus, but not enough to win.

Los Angeles Times



Waving to Democratic party delegates in Atlantic City, Sen. Humphrey is backed by a smiling Lyndon Johnson, who chose him as vice-presidential candidate in 1964.



In August, 1968, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund Muskie clasp hands in Chicago after winning the Democratic party nomination for president and vice-president.

Carter Administration Is Pursuing 2-Tiered Policy Toward Eastern Europe

By Murray Seeger

BUDAPEST—The Carter administration has now made it clear how its policy toward Eastern Europe differs from the policy followed by former Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

While the Republican administrations tended to treat the European allies of the Soviet Union as a bloc, President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have adopted a more pragmatic approach of differentiating among the six nations.

The clearest action in carrying out this policy was the short, solemn ceremony in Budapest in which Mr. Vance returned to Hungary the ancient crown and other royal artifacts associated with Stephen, the first king of the Magyars, who became a Roman Catholic saint because he converted them to Christianity. The ceremony followed Mr. Carter's visit to Warsaw and came within a year after Washington gave Romania substantial aid for earthquake victims.

More Daring

There are now two distinct groups of states within the Eastern bloc. U.S. relations with Hungary, Romania and Poland have developed rapidly. Ties with East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are clearly more remote.

While all six nations still maintain close relations with the Soviet Union through their military Warsaw Pact and their economic association, known as Comecon, Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest have been more daring in their national policies than Sofia, Prague and East Berlin.

Washington has noted the differences and believes that the one-time monolith of Eastern Europe is slowly splintering. Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance have also learned that Moscow is no longer able to supply the economic and financial requirements of its European allies and is slowly losing its ideological hold on them, making its military presence ever more important.

"The current administration is seeking to improve its relationships with the countries of Eastern Europe," Mr. Vance said in Budapest.

"Each of us will have to approach this with their own national interests involved. I think that the best way to deal with these problems is to have face-to-face discussions where we can discuss the differences and the common interests, and we shall pursue these on the basis of dealing on a case-by-case basis, country-by-country, on the various issues and common concerns which we have," he added.

As an experienced U.S. diplo-

mat said, Washington policymakers have long been divided on how best to approach the East-bloc nations. Was the route through Moscow or through each capital?

The 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, which snuffed out the experimental "socialism with a human face" and established Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's doctrine of policy conformity in East Europe, squashed earlier hopes of loosening ties between Moscow and its satellites.

Dealing with the smaller states also did not fit Mr. Kissinger's concept of settling international issues through big-power negotiations. The only exceptions were Romania and Poland among the Warsaw Pact members.

"Poland got special attention because there are so many Polish-Americans and Polish-American members of Congress," a U.S. official commented.

"Romania got extra consideration because it opposes the Soviet Union on some foreign policy issues and because the Romanians were so nice to Nixon when he visited there [in 1969]."

Hungary has not yet been able to develop a core of public support among its large national community in the United States. Unlike Romania, it follows Moscow closely on international questions.

Still, Hungary has created a relaxed society without overt police repression and which allows a great deal of internal debate.

The country's borders are relatively open for Hungarians who can save the money for outside travel and for visitors from the West. Emigration is not a major issue because few people want to leave and those who do have been able to.

"The administration views the actions of the Hungarian government in the field of family reunification as progressive," Mr. Vance said. "Obviously, the action taken in this area is a positive factor in the relationships between our two countries and I think helps facilitate the atmosphere in which we discuss the whole range of problems and issues that our two nations will be dealing with," Mr. Vance added.

Budapest has eliminated many of the worst aspects of the Soviet model of central planning and given individual managers and enterprises greater autonomy. The country produces the most complete, and accurate, economic statistics in Comecon.

In a relatively short period, the government of Janos Kadar has improved its relations with the Roman Catholic Church, which claims at least tacit fealty from more than 60 per cent of

the country's 10.5 million citizens, and with its smaller but active Protestant minority.

The remnant of the huge, pre-war Jewish population is estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000, the largest and best-established Jewish community in East Europe.

Of course, Hungary is still a single-party state which permits no overt opposition to its Communist party system.

The country is also host to four rarely seen, but keenly felt, divisions of Soviet troops that could easily be used to suppress any uprising comparable to the aborted revolution of 1956.

Because of this mix, the Carter administration has decided that it is now time to eliminate one or two issues which complicated relations between Washington and Budapest.

The crown, which is accepted as the most powerful symbol of Hungarian nationalism by Hungarians, fell into U.S. possession in 1944 when U.S. GIs took it from former royal guards who had taken it from Budapest in advance of the Soviet Army.

While many Hungarian-Americans, especially the 1968 critics who remember Mr. Kadar as the Soviet Union's agent in taking power after the Red Army repression, opposed the move, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance decided that the timing was right.

"This was the first time a Communist state was rewarded for a policy of internal liberalism," a U.S. diplomat said.

Now, negotiations will begin in an effort to grant most-favored-nation (MFN) status to Hungary. It has already been granted to Poland and Romania, as well as Yugoslavia, the independent Communist state which has long been treated differently than the Soviet-bloc members.

U.S. officials believe that they can find a formula to give Budapest the concession without trying to change the amendments to the Trade Act which bar MFN status and credits to countries that restrict emigration.

Higher Living Standard

If the formula can be found, and Hungary is given MFN, the three most orthodox bloc states and the Soviet Union will be even more clearly separated from Hungary, Poland and Romania.

All of the bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, want MFN status, more trade with the United States and additional credits.

The six smaller Comecon members have all learned that they cannot achieve the higher level of technology and efficiency they need from the Soviet Union. All of them, with the possible excep-

tion of Romania, have achieved a higher standard of living than the Soviet Union has provided to its own citizens.

For East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, better relations with Washington will be difficult to acquire.

The East Germans still have to negotiate a settlement of claims made by Americans whose property was nationalized by the postwar government. That development is tied to the still unsettled claims of Jewish victims of Nazism who have received nothing from East Germany. Comparable claimants on West Germany have gotten the equivalent of \$24 billion.

Czechoslovakia negotiated a property-claims agreement with Washington which the State Department and White House approved but Congress blocked in 1974. Since then, relations between Prague and Washington have been nearly in stalemate.

First Cultural Pact

While it has little tradition of relations with the United States and is considered the satellite state which has benefited most from its Soviet ties, Bulgaria has in the last two years attempted to improve relations with Washington.

The country last year signed its first cultural exchange agreement with Washington and has permitted some of its customs officers to receive training in finding illegal narcotics from U.S. experts.

Even here, however, the new message from Washington has been recognized.

"America gave Romania earthquake aid," a Bulgarian told a recent visitor to Sofia. "We suffered heavy damage from the same earthquake but Washington did not offer us any money."

On any measure of human rights, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia get low scores. Their internal and external policies are modeled on the Moscow fashion and the three countries rival each other in attempting to prove their loyalty to the Kremlin.

This limits the opportunities for the Carter-Vance policy but does not eliminate them. To their credit, the President and secretary of state have shown none of the old concept of overturning the Communist control in Eastern Europe or eliciting ties between Moscow and its allies.

But they do recognize the possibilities of modest change within the six states and the diminished ability of the Soviet Union to discipline them except through military force.

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General Administration Section
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SOUREN MELIKIAN ON AUCTIONS-A WINDOW ON THE WORLD OF ART.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 8.)
market in general concern-
ing issues ought to be pri-

both cases, the managers
that the issue price "should
be looked at in isolation."
that the effective price, less
all selling concessions, should
be in line.

selling concessions amounts
1/2 per cent and with in-
creasing frequency is passed on
institutional investors, leav-
ing their underwriting and
general commissions, rang-
ing from 3/8 to 1/2 per cent for
category.

up this method of calcula-
tion, the yield on the Euro-
bonds was 8.75 per cent while the
10-year Treasury yielded 8.81
per cent.

ing from where the Euro-
bonds are currently trading
on this method of calcula-
tion, the proper yield would have
been 8.75 per cent. But aside from
computing the yield, the
includes the individual in-
vestors in this market—as they
have the clout of institu-
tional investors to demand this
of discount.

and they buy paper at par
"real" issue price is 98 1/2?
do they wait to buy bonds
in secondary market at its
price, which means in-
cluding the brokerage fees that
descent from new-issue sub-
sidies? Or should the selling
commission, which is about three
percent greater than the commis-
sion in the U.S. bond market, be
set to minimize the dis-
count?

last point is not realistic
the banks who have
demand and can keep the
selling commission for them-
selves do not want to give it up.
They do not bank publicly
in this way, and the standard
practice is that the Euro-

market is so spread out and costs
incurred selling bonds so much
greater than in New York that
the hefty commission is justified.

Bankers justify the discrimina-
tion in favor of institutional
clients by pointing to develop-
ments in New York, where in
the new era of freely negotiated
stock brokerage commissions, the
costs to small investors have been
increasing while those to institu-
tions have been declining. What
these bankers apparently fail to
appreciate is that the U.S.
brokers are inexorably driving
small investors out of the stock
market altogether.

"Real placing power in the
Eurobond market was historically
almost exclusively retail," an
executive at a leading Swiss bank
commented. But this is no longer
the case, he maintains.

"The institutional base is
developing," he says. "They are
the new buyers of Eurobonds."
They are relatively few in num-
ber and the competition for their
attention is enormous. As a
result, they are very demanding
about getting new issues less the
full selling commission.

Meanwhile, this banker adds,
underwriters with little retail
demand who want to be seen as
"capable" of taking positions in
new issues will pass the entire
selling commission to the institu-
tional investors in the hope of winning their
business and thus be able to
unload the bonds the bank had
to take as part of its under-
writing commitment. And, as
there is other business an institu-
tional client can throw to a bank,
all banks are scurrying to do
business with these giants.

From this point of view, the
"real" discount on the Eurobond
paper, priced at 100 and trading
at 97, is only 1 1/2 points. Over-
looked is the fact that the retail
investor is sitting with a loss
of 3 points, equal to \$30.

Another question is raised in

the way Eurobonds are marketed,
whether investment banks such as
Smith Barney—who, no matter
how strong, are weak muscled
compared to the universal banks
of the Continent—ought to under-
take to lead an issue at terms
fixed at the outset of the offer-
ing. It is one thing for a UBS
or a Deutsche Bank to bring new
issues to market in this way for
they have proven that they are
willing and able to swallow
an entire issue if it cannot be
publicly distributed.

Smith Barney fixed the Euro-
bonds terms at the outset—a point
that was made clear to the co-
managers but was not spelled
out to the rest of the market,
which expected the final terms
to be set in light of prevailing
market conditions. In fact, con-
ditions worsened substantially
during the offering period and
the managers lacked the flexi-
bility to adjust to these terms or
the strength to fight the mar-
ket and hold the quote to a
reasonable discount.

While UBS showed minimum
flexibility in pricing EIB at a
modest discount, it remains to be
seen how the issue performs in
the secondary market.
Caught in the backwash of all
this upset are the \$50-million,
five-year, 8 1/2-per-cent issue
for Occidental Petroleum and the
\$30-million, seven-year, 8 1/2-
per-cent loan for Daiichi Chujo,
a Japanese shipping company
guaranteed by Sumitomo Bank.
Demand for both loans is re-
portedly very sluggish.

In the deutsche-mark sector,
prices suffered a setback at mid-
week but most of this was re-
couped by Friday although the
recent new issues are all trad-
ing at discounts.

On the new-issue calendar,
Denmark is raising 100 million
DM in six-year, 5 1/4-per-cent
notes and 100 million DM in 10-
year, 6-per-cent bonds. Brazil
is offering 150 million DM of
eight-year paper carrying a cou-
pon of 8 3/4 per cent.

In the domestic market, the
World Bank is raising 500 mil-
lion DM in 12-year bonds with
a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. The
bonds, which have an average
life of 10.5 years, are expected
to be priced at 98.

Like the week, New Zealand
is expected to come on offer with
an issue of 200 million DM.

In the secondary market,
Banque Paribas du Commerce
Extérieur, whose 150-million-DM,
10-year, 5 3/4-per-cent loan was
priced at 98 3/4, was quoted at
98 1/4. Norway's 200-million-DM,
five-year, 4 3/4-per-cent loan—
carrying the lowest coupon yet
seen in the DM market—was
priced at par and traded at
99 5/8.

Forwards and Finland, both
carrying coupons of 5 3/4 per
cent and priced at 98 1/2 and
100, respectively, were quoted
down 1 1/2 points.

In the Unit of Account mar-
ket, Kommunalkredit, a
Swedish municipal financing
company, is raising 12 million UA
in a 15-year loan carrying a
coupon of 8 per cent. However,
the coupon is likely to be cut
to 7 3/4 per cent in light of the
very heavy demand.

Panama Loan
Panama has completed a 10-
year loan of 5 million Kwai-
tari carrying a coupon of 9 per
cent and priced at par. Investors
have the option of redeeming
after the first five years.
Given the strong performance
of sterling on the foreign ex-
change market and the stabiliza-
tion of prices of the recent Euro-
sterling issues—still at big dis-
counts—bankers expect a new
attempt to be made shortly to
re-open this part of the mar-
ket.

European Yields*
Week Ended Jan. 11
(U.S. Dollars)
International institu-
tions, long term . . . 8.25 %
Industrials, long term . . . 8.55 %
Industrials, medium
term . . . 8.43 %
Canadian dollar, med-
ium term . . . 8.85 %
French franc, long term . . . 11.18 %
Unit of Account, long
term . . . 7.87 %
*Calculated by International Stock
Exchange.

Market Turnover
Week Ended Jan. 13
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)
Total . . . \$28.3
Codel . . . \$617.3
Eurodollar . . . \$284.5

**Consolidated Trading
Of AMEX Listings**
Week Ended Jan. 13, 1978

Stock High Low Last Close
Boise Oil 202,000 29 1/2 28 3/4 29 1/4
Fydia Oil 202,000 29 1/2 28 3/4 29 1/4
Wabco Oil 202,000 29 1/2 28 3/4 29 1/4
Cylinder Corp 171,700 30 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2
Cylinder Corp 171,700 30 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2
Cylinder Corp 171,700 30 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2
Total Pfd Na 197,000 19 1/2 18 3/4 19 1/2
Anglo Am 145,100 20 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2
Tatler Corp 144,100 21 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2
Dome Petrol 128,000 22 1/2 21 1/2 22 1/2
Am Dabul Co 123,200 23 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2
Volume: 11,182,250 shares.
Year to date: 51,005,785 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,062.
Advances: 266; declines: 688; un-
changed: 233.
New highs: 22; new lows: 45.

Company Accused of Nondisclosure

FTC Says Ford Sold Faulty Engines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).
—The Federal Trade Commission,
in its first major automobile-de-
fect case, has accused the Ford
Motor Co. of selling automobiles
with faulty engines without dis-
closing the problem to its custom-
ers.

The company, the second largest
U.S. car manufacturer, was also
cited Friday for failing to disclose
to customers their right to have
the engines repaired at company
cost.

The alleged defect, piston sear-
ing, is attributed to an inade-
quate lubrication system used to
save production costs, according
to the staff of the commission.
Ford said that the FTC action
is regrettable because the com-
pany is already working to sat-
isfy complaints. Ford added that
it had adequately notified the
public by issuing press releases.

In the past, most federal ac-
tions—that often led to auto re-
calls—have been brought by the
National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration. But it has au-
thority over only safety-related
defects.

The commission, which acts on
general consumer complaints, has
wider authority and could be-
come a powerful advocate in auto
cases.

"Automobile defects and repairs
are a major concern of consumers
and generate one of the largest
sources of complaints received by
the commission," said Tracy
Western, deputy director of the
commission's Bureau of Consumer
Protection.

Involved in the complaint are
four and six-cylinder engines that
were installed in 1974-77 Pintos
and Mustangs, 1975-77 Bobcats,
1975-77 Capris and 1975-77 Grana-

das, Monarchs, Mavericks and
Comets, the commission said.

The commission staff was un-
sure how many of the engines
are faulty but reported that 55,000
of the 2.7 million engines produc-
ed may be involved.

Ford said that only 3 per cent
(54,000) of the engines have the
problem, which usually occurs
only in extremely cold weather.
The alleged searing evidently
is caused by poor lubrication,
which allows metal-to-metal abra-
sion between the pistons and the
cylinder walls. The company has
said that the searing can be de-
tected by an audible clicking
sound, particularly when the
engine is cold.

The commission reported Fri-
day that piston searings may
cause "substantial damage to
the engine and can require ex-
pensive engine repairs."

Protest Through Diplomats

W. Germans Claim Nevada Land Swindle

(Continued from Page 1)

Parfund would be investing in
Calvada land. According to Mr.
Beckmann, Mr. Rosen indicated
to the Germans that his son,
Romnie, was head of Preferred
Equities, a firm involved in the
Nevada land venture.

Mr. Beckmann's statements are
part of a large package he sent
to Nevada's Consumer Affairs Di-
vision office to protest what he
eventually happened to his invest-
ment.

After many Germans attempted
to contact Mr. Rosen, he came
back to the investors in June,
1971, with a proposal. He offered
them \$11 worth of Calvada land
for every \$10 of Preferred shares.
Mr. Beckmann said he took this
deal "to save my investment" and
exchanged \$25,000 in Parfund
shares for five lots in Calvada.
He received the deeds between
July, 1971, and October, 1974.

Meanwhile, IMCA also default-
ed on interest payments from the
debtors. By early 1972, Mr.
Beckmann said, he realized that
the \$40,000 investment was lost.

But as a result of the Parfund
transaction, Mr. Beckmann said
tax receipts from the land
tax assessor in Nye County, Nev.,
who valued his land at \$15,000
—a price West German authori-
ties said was inflated.

They contended that Mr. Rosen,
using a series of dummy domestic
and off-shore corporations that
he controlled, sold the land to
himself before trading it to them,
boosting the sale price and con-
sequently placing an inflated
value on the land.

Whether or not these dummy
transactions took place, it ap-
pears that the assessed value of
the property was influenced by
the retail price of the land set
by Preferred Equities when it
sold the land to Parfund. Pre-
ferred Equities was founded by
Mr. Rosen and Parfund was run
by him, according to federal in-
vestigators.

Heinz Pallasch, a West Ger-
man deputy consul in San Fran-
cisco, said the high taxes charged
the Germans were unfair be-
cause Preferred Equities was pay-
ing much less on the same
amount of property it still own-
ed in the development.

Mr. Pallasch went to Nye
County to try to persuade tax
authorities there that many of
the Germans had invested all
of their savings in Parfund, and
now the land in Calvada, and
they could not afford the tax
payments.

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Jan. 15, 1978	6.35	6.40	6.39
Jan. 20	6.35	6.40	6.39
Feb. 7	6.35	6.40	6.39
Feb. 15	6.35	6.40	6.39
Mar. 2	6.35	6.40	6.39
Mar. 9	6.35	6.40	6.39
Mar. 16	6.35	6.40	6.39
Mar. 23	6.35	6.40	6.39
Apr. 6	6.35	6.40	6.39
Apr. 13	6.35	6.40	6.39
Apr. 20	6.35	6.40	6.39
Apr. 27	6.35	6.40	6.39
May 4	6.35	6.40	6.39
May 11	6.35	6.40	6.39
May 18	6.35	6.40	6.39
May 25	6.35	6.40	6.39
June 1	6.35	6.40	6.39
June 8	6.35	6.40	6.39
June 15	6.35	6.40	6.39
June 22	6.35	6.40	6.39
June 29	6.35	6.40	6.39
July 6	6.35	6.40	6.39
July 13	6.35	6.40	6.39
July 20	6.35	6.40	6.39
Aug. 6	6.35	6.40	6.39
Aug. 13	6.35	6.40	6.39
Aug. 20	6.35	6.40	6.39
Aug. 27	6.35	6.40	6.39
Sep. 3	6.35	6.40	6.39
Sep. 10	6.35	6.40	6.39
Sep. 17	6.35	6.40	6.39
Sep. 24	6.35	6.40	6.39
Oct. 1	6.35	6.40	6.39
Oct. 8	6.35	6.40	6.39
Oct. 15	6.35	6.40	6.39
Oct. 22	6.35	6.40	6.39
Oct. 29	6.35	6.40	6.39
Nov. 5	6.35	6.40	6.39
Nov. 12	6.35	6.40	6.39
Nov. 19	6.35	6.40	6.39
Nov. 26	6.35	6.40	6.39
Dec. 3	6.35	6.40	6.39
Dec. 10	6.35	6.40	6.39
Dec. 17	6.35	6.40	6.39
Dec. 24	6.35	6.40	6.39
Jan. 7, 1979	6.35	6.40	6.39

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Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)
articulated program" for dealing
with the nation's major economic
problems, and not see them as
"an effort to shoot a shotgun at
everything that's moving around."

He added: "The administration
is trying to use all resources to
get a decent rate of economic
growth via the tax route rather
than through soaring expendi-
tures. Increased spending is not
the route we intend to take."

If that is the course that is fol-
lowed, it would ease the concern
of private economists who fear the
administration might push fiscal
and monetary stimulus extensively
to achieve its growth and unem-
ployment goals and thus increase
the risk of a larger federal deficit
and higher inflation.

Despite the rash of adverse
economic news last week, there
were some encouraging develop-
ments as well. The decline in the
unemployment rate to 6.4 per cent
in December from the downward-
revised 6.7 per cent of November,
at the same time that total em-
ployment was rising by more than
400,000 persons, was the most
significant development. Also im-
portant was the slight easing in
the wholesale price index, and the
further expansion of consumer
credit.

Given the decline in December
retail sales was not considered as
a bearish omen by most analysts.
It did come as a distinct surprise
in view of the glowing sales re-
ports on Christmas business by the
nation's chain and department
stores. The general tendency in
private and government circles
was to discount the initial report
of a 0.7-per-cent decline from
November's volume as a prelimi-
nary figure that would subse-
quently be revised upward.

"The drop in retail sales for
December," said Leif Olsen, chief
economist of Citibank, "might have
been anticipated in view of the
unusually strong sales gains that
occurred in October and Novem-
ber. Real demand for the fourth
quarter was very good."

"The economy is continuing to
grow, possibly even faster than
most of us thought. Credit de-
mands are also continuing to rise.
We see no possibility of a recession—at least until 1980—unless
monetary policy changes signifi-
cantly. Less expansive monetary
policy would slow real growth.

Monetary policy, therefore, will
have to be pursued very carefully,
and there is no explicit sign that
a policy of restraint is being ap-
plied as yet."

Pierre Rinfret, a New York
economist, also said the latest re-
tail sales report was surprising.
He, too, believes the data "will
eventually be revised upward,
since all the feedback we get from
the retail sector shows the trend
running the other way."

Like most other analysts, he
is confident the economic expan-
sion, which is now in its 33d
month, will continue with the help
of the expected tax cut. Every tax
reduction, he said, has resulted in
economic expansion, and this one
will tend to accelerate capital

spending, which he thinks is al-
ready rising strongly, despite the
government's report last week
that a gain of only 4.5 per cent in
real terms looms for this year.

A government official also dis-
counted that projection, saying
the survey was taken before busi-
nessmen knew what would hap-
pen on energy and taxes.

The basic data on the economy
currently does not worry most
private analysts, but the outlook
for interest rates, the recent
course of the stock market and
the plight of the dollar do.

If interest rates move too high
too fast, the domestic economy's
advance could be slowed appre-
ciably. If the stock market's big
decline persists, it will have a
serious psychological impact as
well as enlarging the estimated loss
of some \$100 billion in potential
purchasing power sustained over
the last 12 1/2 months. If the
dollar's value erodes further, it
could have serious inflationary
consequences for the domestic
economy, as well as delaying the
recovery of other nations.

The tenor of recent commen-
tary on the dollar's plight was re-
mindful of the sober assessment
made almost 10 years ago by the
monthly publication of the Chase
Manhattan Bank after a serious
run on the dollar abroad at that
time. That earlier crisis was
somewhat worse because, on
March 18, 1967, many American
tourists faced the experience of
having foreigners refuse to change
their previously mighty dollars in-
to local currencies.

Then, as most recently, cur-
rency speculators were active in
the markets and were blamed by
many for the dollar's ills, al-
though most analysts saw more
basic influences at work each
time.

In its comment on the dollar's
troubles in 1968, the New York
bank noted: "It was not the
speculators who caused it. Their
behavior is only the inevitable
symptom of the basic malady."

Chase attributed the attack on
the dollar a decade ago to "the
seemingly endless series of defi-
cits" in the United States balance
of payments, with low priority
accorded to correcting it; major
spending programs at home and
abroad, without making provision
to pay for them, and a rising
rate of domestic inflation.

In the current era, analysts
note that there are trade and
current-account deficits of huge
magnitude that do not seem to be
subsiding; a rising deficit in the
federal budget; an increasing
rate of inflation that is not being
addressed effectively, and the al-
most overwhelming problem of
high-cost energy imports that are
not being offset by any signifi-
cant new national policy.

U.K. Steel Output Falls
LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—
Steel output in Britain fell by
nearly 2 million tons in 1977 to
20.4 million tons, 8.3 per cent
lower than in 1976, it was re-
ported here.

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NEWS
IS.

Private Placement

December 1977

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Victory Streak Ends at Six

Heidegger Wins Slalom, Stenmark Fifth

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP)—Klaus Heidegger won the World Cup slalom here today, ending his winning streak on the event this season.

With an all-out second run, Heidegger recorded a combined time of 1 minute 30.79 seconds, 30 ahead of Peter Popangelov and 1.51 ahead of Stenmark, who finished fifth, his poorest performance since 1975.

Stenmark, who won all six previous slalom and giant slalom races this season, remained virtually certain of capturing the overall World Cup championship or the third straight year. "You just can't win all the time," he said after the race.

Stenmark leads the standings with 150 points, which can be equaled but not beaten by another skier. Under this year's rules, a skier can count only his three best results in each of the three disciplines—slalom, giant slalom and downhill.

The surprise of the race was the finish of Popangelov, an 18-year-old Bulgarian, who won the European Cup, the World Cup's junior competition, last year. He posted the fastest time in the first run.

Good Italian Showing

Mauro Bernardi, who finished third, led an Italian showing of five places among the first ten.

Only 18 of the 85 starters finished the two runs through 90 gates over a drop of 155 meters, among those eliminated by falls or missed gates was the entire U.S. team, led by Phil Mahre, who clocked the third best immediate time in the first run.

"I had to take all the risks in that second run," Heidegger said after the race. "I just decided to forget that I didn't do

well at Zwiesel," the site of the last World Cup race.

After the first run, he was fourth, trailing Popangelov by 54 hundredths of a second.

"At least this race has shown

that Stenmark is human after all," Heidegger said with a grin.

"This was my most important win because it has come just before the world championships and because Stenmark was de-

feated, which removes a psychological barrier."

Snow conditions were good in above-freezing temperatures and under overcast skies.

Downhill Delayed Again

Strong winds yesterday forced the cancellation of downhill practice and a second rescheduling of the World Cup downhill race here. Organizers said the downhill was now scheduled for tomorrow.

France's Klammer registered the two fastest times today in practice for the downhill.

Klammer was clocked in 2:08.45 for the first run and in 2:11.06 for the second. Steve Podgorsky posted the second and third best times with 2:09.05 and 2:11.45 and his Canadian teammate, Ken Read, was only five hundredths of a second behind Klammer in the second run.

Men's Slalom

1. Klaus Heidegger	1:30.79
2. Mauro Bernardi	1:31.47
3. Peter Popangelov	1:32.03
4. Zdenek Perin	1:32.58
5. Paul Frommelt	1:32.58
6. Peter Gros	1:32.73
7. Roberto Burland	1:32.79
8. Franco Sisti	1:32.83
10. Toshiro Katwa	1:33.02

World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark	150
2. Klaus Heidegger	120
3. Phil Mahre	70
4. Herbert Plank	70
5. Franco Sisti	60
6. Mauro Bernardi	40
7. Hans Hemmi	30
8. Peter Wenzelberger	20
10. Andreas Wenzel	20

ON HIS WAY TO VICTORY—Klaus Heidegger in the slalom.



ON HIS WAY TO VICTORY—Klaus Heidegger in the slalom.

United Press International

4 Countries Plan Ski TV Blackout

From Wire Dispatches

BERN, Jan. 15.—Four European countries have agreed to boycott television transmission of two World Cup skiing events being held in Austria later this month, the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation said.

The four are Switzerland, West Germany, France and Denmark. They are concerned about commercial advertising along the ski tracks.

The ban follows the alleged violations by Austria of an advertising agreement reached last year between the International Ski Federation (FIS) and the European Broadcasting Union, limiting the content and precise location of advertising at FIS-organized events.

The two events are the women's downhill and slalom races on Jan. 16 and 17, and the men's downhill, slalom and giant slalom at Kitzbuhel from Jan. 20 to 22.

Some Stumps in Past

Each team plays at its best, Dallas figures to win, but the Cowboys' unaccountably have had short stumps over the years and any fall-off in form against the Broncos could be fatal. The Broncos are a patient, field-position team that has not slumped this season.

The Broncos defeated the defending champion Oakland Raiders two out of three games, including the AFC championship contest, two-time Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh, twice, and the Eastern Division champion, Baltimore, during the regular season.

Dallas' only other loss was to the Dallas, 14-6, in a meaningless final game of the season, at Dallas. Morton, who has been bothered for several games by hip and thigh injuries, played only the first series of downs in that game. Although Morton is not completely recovered and will play with a specially designed protective pad, he is said to be in excellent condition.

His big weapons are tight end Riley Odoms and wide receiver Haven Moses. Coach Bob Miller is starting Otis Armstrong, a 1,000-yard rusher last season, for the first time in four games. Jon Keyworth also will start despite a threat to his 1977 third-cuzzed concern until a suspect was put under surveillance.

Dallas lost its two games to St. Louis, which had a 7-7 record, and to Pittsburgh, 9-5. The Cowboys had a relatively easier schedule, even in the playoffs.

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Fidel Castro, the Cuban Premier, is a baseball enthusiast—the game has been both a player and a fan—and he said publicly last winter he would like to have the Yankees play in Cuba.

No Foot in Door

However, Kuhn vetoed the trip, saying it was his policy that only a major league all-star team could play in Cuba. He did not want any team getting a jump on Cuban baseball talent if Castro ever allowed the amateur Cuban players to play professionally in the United States.

Now Kuhn has vetoed a trip by an all-star team, at least partly because Cuba would not assure him that its players could be drafted by major league teams.

When the Yankees trip was being discussed last March, Jorge Bango, Cuba's leading sports official, was asked if Cubans ever would be allowed to play in the major leagues. "I don't know," he said. "I doubt it very much. They are amateur players."

Andretti smashed the track record yesterday to win the pole position.

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Divina Galles, the only woman driver, finished last among the 27 drivers with a time of 1:58.09 in her Hesketh 308-E and failed to qualify.

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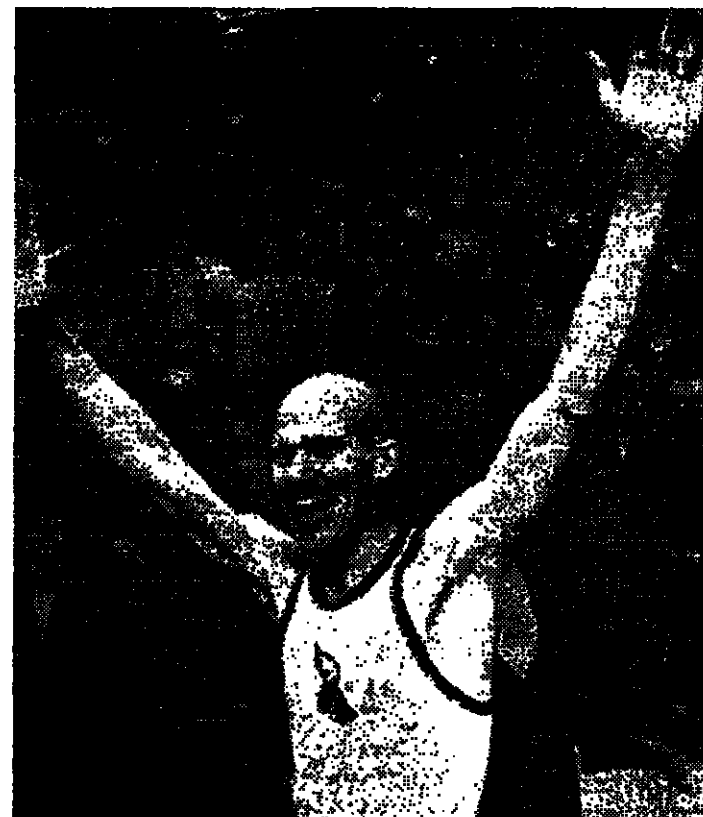
Saturday's Games

Houston 6, New England 4 (Larway, Hughes, Lefkowitz, Madsen, Preston; G. Rott 2, Schmitt, Hamplman)
Birmingham 4, Cincinnati 3 (Henderson, Napier, Gorman, Lutzmann; Leduc, Pickett, Plumb)
Winnipeg 6, Indianapolis 3 (Heber, Thomas, Lindstrom, Lemke, U. Nilsson, K. Nilsson; Driscoll, S. Seaver, Timmons)
Quebec 7, Edmonton 4 (scoring not available)

Friday's Games

Houston 3, Winnipeg 3 (Kale, Larway, Connor; K. Nilsson, Krylov)
New England 2, Edmonton 0 (Ryle, Mark Rowe)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS—Dick Buerkle raises his arms in triumph after breaking the indoor mile record.



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Associated Press

High-Jump Mark Set

U.S. Runner Breaks Indoor Mile Record

By Neil Amdur

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 15 (NYT)—Who said U.S. milers can't win as front-runners? Dick Buerkle outran Philbert Bayi from start to finish and set a world indoor record in the mile here Friday night with a time of 3 minutes 54.8 seconds during the National Invitation indoor track meet.

The 30-year-old Buerkle, who later said, "I was trying to break the record but I didn't think I could do it," crossed the finish line in Cole Fieldhouse 20 yards ahead of Bayi, the Tanzanian world outdoor record-holder at 1,500 meters. He finished second in 3:58.4.

Buerkle's time broke the indoor mile mark of 3:55 that was set by Tony Waldrop four years ago. Buerkle (pronounced Berkley) gradually pulled away from his rival in the final two laps of the 11-lap race.

American Record

Buerkle's performance highlighted a series of impressive season-opening efforts that included a U.S. indoor record by Mark Belger of Villanova in the 800-yard run and a 7-foot 6-inch high jump by Franklin Jacobs, the 5-foot-11-inch Fairleigh Dickinson University flopper.

But a probe was not alone. Greg Joy of Canada, the silver medalist at the 1976 Olympics, cleared 7 feet 7 inches for a world indoor mark. Only two other competitors have ever jumped higher, indoors or outdoors.

The 21-year-old Belger passed Mark Maynard with two laps left in the 800 and won convincingly in 1:48.1, the second-fastest indoor half-mile ever.

"I only had to run twice in the race," the ebullient Belger said after improving on his 1:48.7 time for 800 meters two weeks ago in Long Beach, Calif., "to get to the turn at the start and to pass Mark. The rest of the time I was cruising."

Buerkle, who competes for the New York Athletic Club, was not cruising, although he almost did not make the meet. He arrived at the University of Maryland campus without any competitors' tickets, stayed at the wrong hotel and lacked transportation to the fieldhouse. He also was uncertain about his fitness.

Behind Expectations

Buerkle ran the first 440 yards in 57.3 seconds, with Bayi a step behind in the five-man field. Buerkle passed the half-mile mark in 1:58.8, somewhat slower than he had expected.

"I was trying to press myself," Buerkle said. "I wanted to do 1:55."

Buerkle's pace did not shake Bayi, who has been accustomed to setting the pace for the rest of the world, particularly Americans, in recent years. At the half-mile, Bayi was only two yards behind in 1:59.3.

Buerkle passed the three-quarter-mile mark in 2:58.3, still a slim two yards ahead of the lean, lithe Bayi, who was content to sit in second.

"After I heard the three-quarter time, I didn't think I could do it," Buerkle said.

With two laps left, the crowd of 6,897 expected Bayi to make his move. Instead, Buerkle opened a four-yard lead, then a 10-yard lead and then 15 starting the gun lap. Yet Buerkle did not realize he had broken the world record until he was informed by an official after the race.

The world outdoor record in the mile of 3 minutes 49.4 seconds is held by John Walker of New Zealand. Indoor mile times generally are slower because the races are run on smaller tracks.

Joy Injured

RICHMOND, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Joy, who set a world record indoor mark for the high jump on Friday night, injured an ankle during a track and field meet here last night.

Although the injury was not considered to be serious, Joy withdrew from competition. He had been trying to clear 7 feet 1 inch.

Soccer Draw Favors West Germany, Brazil

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The draw for the 1978 World Cup soccer finals yesterday resulted in groupings that seemed to favor West Germany, the defending champion, and Brazil.

The draw resulted in the following groupings:

Group One: Italy, Argentina, Hungary, France.

Group Two: West Germany, Poland, Mexico, Tunisia.

Group Three: Brazil, Spain, Austria, Sweden.

Group Four: The Netherlands, Scotland, Peru, Iran.

The 16 finalists will play 38 matches in 5 Argentine cities.

Group One will play the three first-round matches in Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata; Group Two teams will play in Rosario and Cordoba—except for the June 1 opener in which West Germany will meet Poland in Buenos Aires; Group Three will play in Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata; Group Four will play in Cordoba and Mendoza.

The two top teams from each group will go to the semifinal round, beginning June 14 in Buenos Aires, Rosario, Cordoba and Mendoza, leading up to the final matches in Buenos Aires on June 24 and 25.

Coaches were generally guarded in their comments about the draw.

"We can be content but we should not be sure of ourselves," the West German coach, Helmut Schoen, said. "Poland is a strong opponent," he continued, "and we know from experience that Mexico can play well—they led us 2-1 last year—so it's an open contest."

Selected Earlier

West Germany, Brazil, Italy and the Netherlands were chosen earlier last week as group seeds.

Group One seemed one of the toughest draws, with Italy, Argentina, which will have the advantage of playing at home, Hungary and France.

"We have a very difficult group," said coach Michel Hidalgo of France. "We don't know who is going to be the most difficult. Therefore it is the most interesting group."

Asked if he thought Italy or Argentina would be the toughest foe, Hidalgo said, "Each team is strong for different reasons."

Brazil, in Group Three, is in with three European countries—Spain, Austria and Sweden—not ranked among the world's strongest.

Closely Matched

"We have a very difficult group," said coach Georg Ericson of Sweden. "Brazil is obviously the best team but Spain and Austria and Sweden are closely matched."

Scotland's coach, Ally McLeod, appeared elated with the prospects for Group Four, where the Scots face the Netherlands—the 1974 runner-up to West Germany—Peru and Iran.

"We have a chance," McLeod said. "We had very good luck getting Group Four. I was hoping for No. 16 [the designation within Group Four] so we could play Holland last. But I didn't understand Spanish so I didn't know we had it until somebody yelled at me, 'We've got it.'"

Scotland plays the Netherlands in Mendoza on June 11, the last date of the first final round, which starts June 1.

Austrians Hopeful

Helmut Senekowitsch, the Austrian coach, expressed optimism about his team's chances in Group Three.

"Every one of our adversaries is difficult," Senekowitsch said. "But it is possible we could even beat Brazil. We have tied them twice before. The three European teams all play a very similar style of soccer so we know what we are up against."

Wim Meuleman, president of the Dutch Football Federation, said he thought Group Four was a good one.

"We would hope Scotland would take second place but we know that Iran plays well. We are not familiar with Peru," Meuleman said.

Juan de la Torre, president of the Mexican Football Federation, took an upbeat approach to the prospect of facing West Germany, Poland and Tunisia in Group Two.

Throw Out the Past

"I think Mexico can play well in this group," De la Torre said. "When we talk about tough teams, it will have to be decided on the playing field of the present championships, not on the reputations from past championships."

The Italian coach, Enzo Bearzot, expressed pleasure with Italy's seeding in Group One but added, "I'm glad we don't have to face Argentina until the third game."

Italy plays Argentina on June 10 in Buenos Aires.

Argentina's coach, Cesar Menotti, was unhappy about his team's rivals in Group One.

"They have got to be the worst in terms of danger for us—that could have been drawn," he said.

Flu Troubling Three on Cowboys

By Dave Brady

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15 (WPT).—The Denver Broncos, who lost 17 games in 1977, are seeking redemption today.

The American Conference champion Broncos play the Dallas Cowboys, champs of the National Conference, in the Super Bowl before a capacity crowd of 74,904 in the enclosed Louisiana Superdome. Dallas is favored by 5 1/2 points.

The kickoff is scheduled at 8 p.m. (EST) to attract a prime-time television audience, the National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, has explained. About 150 million people are expected to watch the telecast. Full details of the game will appear in the IFT dated Monday.

Each member of the winning team will earn \$18,000 for the game, while each member of the losing team gets \$9,000.

Flu Going Around

Both teams are relatively healthy for the game except for a touch of the flu that bothered reserve tackle John Grant of the Broncos early in the week and all safety Charlie Waters and Jackie Ralph. Denver's Pat Donovan of the Cowboys later.

The only seriously injured player remained reserve tight end Jay Saldi of Dallas, who suffered a bruised left calf during the Cowboys' victory over Minnesota. He was listed as questionable all last week and on Friday his status was changed to doubtful.

That means there is a 75-percent chance that Saldi will not play. Coach Tom Landry said Donovan, Dallas' starting right tackle, would be the backup tight end.

Identical Records

The game pits the poles of the organization types, the Cowboys, against the emotion of Denver, the new face in the playoffs. The Broncos won 12 of their 14 regular-season games, then beat Pittsburgh and Oakland in the playoffs. Dallas also won 12-2 before easily beating Chicago and Minnesota in the playoffs.

This is the 12th Super Bowl. The AFC has won the last five games and eight of the last

nine. It is easier to remember that Green Bay won the first two and the Cowboys the sixth. A major point of interest will be whether running back Tony Dorsett of the Cowboys can inject excitement by outblanking the No. 1 rushing defense in the league.

Comparative Stats

The Cowboys are favored because they have not only the No. 1 overall defense in the league but also the No. 1 offense. The Broncos were 12th in total offense and last in passing in the AFC, and 12th in defense against the pass.

Individually, Roger Staubach led the NFC in passing; Eric Hershaw in kicking for 38 points, with 15 field goals in 23 attempts; wide receiver Drew Pearson was third in pass receptions and running back Preston Pearson sixth; Dorsett was fourth in rushing with 1,007 yards; Danny White was eighth in punting, and Butch Johnson seventh in punt returns and fifth in kickoff run-backs.

Denver quarterback Craig Morton was second in passing in the AFC; Jim Turner sixth in kicking with 76 points, making 13 of 19 field goals; the Broncos had no receivers among the top 17; Rocky Dikis was seventh in punting; Rick Upchurch was fifth in punt returns and eighth in kickoff run-backs.

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